

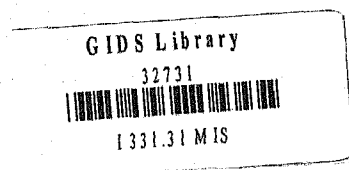
AN EVALUATION STUDY
ON
NATIONAL CHILD LABOUR PROJECT
IN
FEROZABAD

Sponsored by

MINISTRY OF LABOUR
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
NEW DELHI

By

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CHAPTER I

PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

Ministry of Labour, Government of India has realised the irony of the fact that child labour persists as an integral part of the labour process in production in many places of this country on a large scale. Consequent on this end an announcement was made by Ex-Prime Minister of India on August 15, 1994, and a National Child Labour Project (NCLP) was conceptualised and put in operation from the financial year 1995-96. In all 76 projects in 76 districts are in operation including 12 child labour projects which were sanctioned and put in operation since 1988-89 onwards. Ministry of Labour had made a provision of Rs.34.40 crore during 1995-96 which has been fully released in favour of all the National Child Labour Projects including 12 projects which were sanctioned earlier. Ministry has also organized three workshops to provide familiarisation, orientation and sensitisation to the project Directors of the NCLPs under the auspices of VV Giri National Labour Institute.

Internal reviews have also been undertaken by Secretary, Ministry of Labour at the state level with the Chief Secretaries and Labour Secretaries, District Magistrates and Project Directors from time to time between April 1996 to October 1996. A team of officers from Ministry have also been deputed to different places to take close stock of the pace and progress of implementation of these projects in consultation with Secretaries of the concerned departments as also collectors and project directors of the NCLPs.

In fact, internal reviews, discussions across the table and departmental field visits can not be a substitute for evaluation of content process and impact of these projects through external agencies which have a professional experience and expertise as also the interest and commitment to this area of work. External evaluation imparts an objectivity and impartiality which may not be found in house evaluation. As a matter of fact, such external evaluation has been an integral part of the strategy for correction and improvement of several social sector projects.

In this background the proposed study has been undertaken to evaluate the content, process and impact of National Child Labour Project, Ferozabad. With the help of the evaluation report of these aspects of the project the concerned authorities will be able to proceed further either in regard to continuation or expansion of the ongoing National Child Labour Project, Ferozabad or opening of new project.

I.1 Methodology and Sampling

The working of National Child Labour Project, Ferozabad is divided into following :

1. Special schools for rehabilitation of child labour run by Child Labour Welfare Society, Ferozabad.
2. Special schools for rehabilitation of child labour run by Zila Bal Kalyan Parishad.
3. Apportioning of 25 per cent of the ongoing rural development programmes for the development of child labour affected families

falling in rural areas of the District Ferozabad.

4. Campaigning for spreading public awareness regarding the importance of National Child Labour Project among masses, industrialists and child labour affected families.

The evaluation of National Child Labour Project, Ferozabad is based on these four important components of the projects. At the outset a sample of students is drawn from each of the schools/centres run by Child Labour Welfare Society (CLWS) and District Council for Child Labour (DCCL) for the rehabilitation of child labourers in Ferozabad. A pre-structured questionnaire has been used to firstly take interview from sample students, and subsequently from their respective parents at their place of residence. Thus, the questionnaire has been framed in two parts - in the first part the student is to be interviewed and in second part his or her family head is to be interviewed. The special schools for child labour rehabilitation are found to be located in following urban and rural areas of Ferozabad.

Table I.1 : Location of Schools/Centres

Municipal Area	No. of Schools/Centres
1. Ferozabad	26
<u>Block</u>	
2. Ferozabad	9
3. Shikohabad	4
4. Tundla	1
Total	40

The coverage of National Child Labour Project in the district is based on the number of schools spread in child labour affected areas and the strength of students therein. Almost all the areas in the district suffering from the presence of child labour are having special schools for rehabilitation. Hence each of the existing schools have been covered under our sample. There are 3165 students found to be studying in 40 centres of the district listed in Table I.1.

Out of 3165 students studying in 40 centres, 532 have been interviewed. Thus, a sample of around 17 per cent has been drawn from different categories of total students studying in special schools of Ferozabad. Different categories of students have been given due representation in the sample. Sample students interviewed have been categorized according to their gender, religion, caste and class in which they are studying. Thus, 532 households ^{are} have also been interviewed each happening to be the family of respective student.

Apart from 532 households, a sample of 128 households is drawn separately in order to evaluate the performance of 25 per cent of total rural development programmes which ^{are} have been diverted towards households suffering from the problem of child labour in the district. Apart from these two categories, 16 students along with their families found as fully rehabilitated ^{are} have also been interviewed separately. Thus, ^{in all} total number of 676 households ^{are} have been interviewed as the sample in this study. The sample of 128 households (out of total 675 households, i.e. around 19 per cent) have ^{are} been used to evaluate the extent of benefit reaching

the child labour affected families with respect to poverty alleviation programmes, DRDA Schemes run by Social Welfare Department and schemes run by SC, BC, Minorities Finance and Development Corporations etc.

Lastly in order to evaluate the impact and public opinion about National Child Labour Project, some exclusive interviews have ^{are} been conducted through dictation machine. Distinguished citizens like, doctors, advocates, political leaders, social workers, teachers/professors and government officials engaged in child labour project have ^{are} been interviewed extensively and their opinion about this project and campaigning against child labour in district Ferozabad has ^{is} been recorded.

CHAPTER II

SPECIAL SCHOOLS FOR REHABILITATION OF CHILD LABOUR

II.1 Location and Number of Special Schools

In compliance of the order of Chief Secretary, Government of Uttar Pradesh, areas of concentration of child labour were identified after detailed discussions. These were three Municipal areas and six Development Blocks mentioned here under :

Municipal Areas

1. Ferozabad
2. Shikohabad
3. Tundla

Development Blocks

1. Ferozabad
2. Shikohabad
3. Tundla
4. Narkhi
5. Hathwant
6. Khairagarh

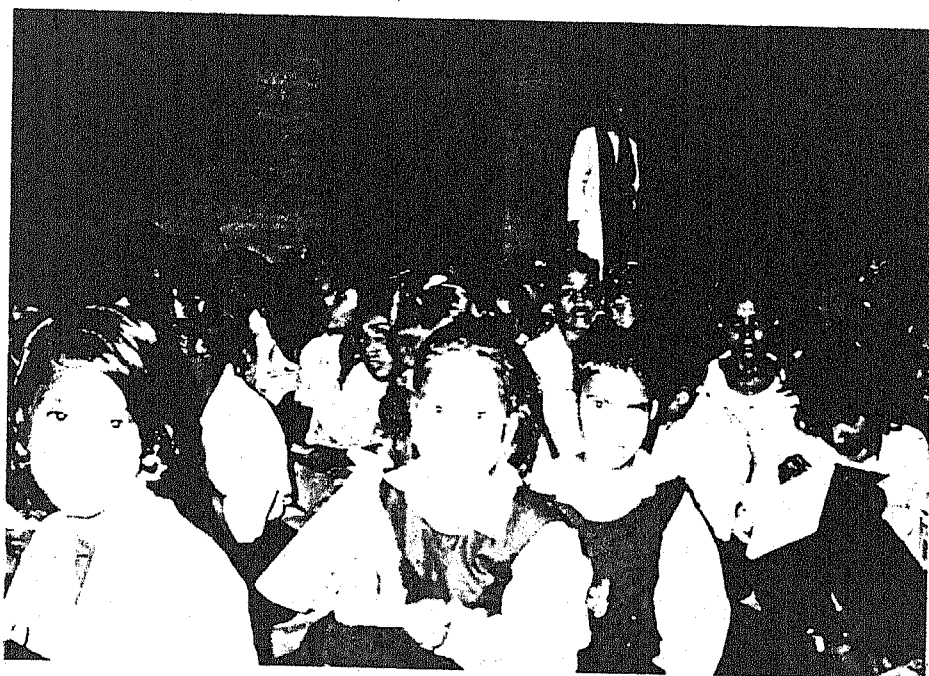
As far as number and location of special schools for rehabilitation of child labour in the child labour prone areas is concerned, these schools are found to be located only in one municipal area and in three blocks (Table I.1). Out of 40 centres, 30 centres are run by child labour welfare society (CLWS) and remaining 10 are run by District Council

for Child Labour (DCCL). Thus, the location and number of existing special schools suggests that there should be more special schools in rest of the two municipal areas and three blocks.

II.2 Special Schools and Students

Out of 40 centres for rehabilitation of child labour, 27 centres are located in urban areas and rest of the 13 centres are located in rural areas of the district, Ferozabad. As indicated in Table II.2, ^{the total} there are 3165 students studying in these centres, ^{having} out of these ²⁰⁶¹ 2061 are studying in urban centres and ^{rest of the} 1104 are in rural centres.

As stated earlier there are two agencies in the district to run these special schools for rehabilitation of child labour. Maximum number of students, i.e. 2665 are found enrolled in the schools run by Child Labour Welfare Society which constituted more than 84 per cent of the total enrolled children in the district of Ferozabad. ^{the rest of the 16 per cent} Rest of the 16 per cent children are enrolled in District Council for Child Labour.



TEACHER AND CHILDREN IN A SPECIAL SCHOOL
FOR CHILD REHABILITATION

Table II.1 : Area-wise Break-up of Special Schools and Agencies

	Urban Rural District		
Total No. of Special Schools	27	13	40
Total No. of Students	2061	1104	3165
Total No. of Schools run by CLWS	19	11	30
Total No. of Students in CLWS	1661	1004	1665
Total No. of Schools run by DCCL	8	2	10
Total No. of Students in DCCL	400	100	500
No. of Students getting Vocational Education in CLWS	-	-	-
No. of Students getting Vocational Education in DCCL	200	-	200

Source : Primary Data Collection

Both the societies were established during the year 1988-89. CLWS is run directly by government department and total administration of society is under the control of government officials. The Chairman of the Society is the District Magistrate, Ferozabad and its Vice-President is ADM Child Labour. But the societies' day to day functioning is taken care of by Deputy Labour Commissioner, Ferozabad, who also happens to be the honorary

Project Director, National Child Labour Project, Ferozabad. As against CLWS, another agency known as District Council for Child Labour is also financed by Ministry of Labour, Government of India and has D.M. Ferozabad as its Chairman. But this agency is not directly under the control of government administration. It has got its own coordinator. The functioning of DCCL is somewhat different from CLWS. They take their own decision for imparting education and training to their students. For example, in Government run agency CLWS, none of the enrolled students are found to be getting vocational training. As against this, in DCCL, out of total 500 students 200 are getting vocational training also (Table II.1). In the schools run by CLWS, there is no provision for vocational education to students who are enrolled and have been specially withdrawn from various hazardous industries. The very purpose of these schools is not fulfilled unless students are ~~not~~ imparted vocational training along with formal education. ^{But} As far as the level of vocational training in the special schools run by DCCL is concerned, it is also not found upto the mark. Because the number of students getting

vocational training is too small, i.e. only 200. Secondly, due to paucity of funds, the quality of vocational training in these schools is very poor. This remains only an experiment of vocational training in these schools.

II.3 Caste-wise Composition of Sample Students

A caste-wise composition of 532 sample students studying in special schools shown in Table 3 indicates that 33.65 per cent of the total students belonged to the category of Scheduled Castes, 50.94 per cent students are from Other Backward Classes and remaining 15.41 per cent students were from other castes.

The proportion of Scheduled Castes and Backward Castes in total sample students is found to be 40.07 per cent and 52.42 per cent respectively which is much higher as compared to proportion of the same in the schools of rural areas. Table 3 further shows that Scheduled Caste and Backward Caste students constituted 24.89 per cent and 47.56 per cent of the total students in the schools of rural areas in Ferozabad. The proportion of students

falling in the group of other castes turns out to be only 6.51 per cent and 27.55 per cent respectively in the schools of urban and rural areas.

Table II.2 : Caste-wise Composition of Students Studying in Special Schools

	Urban Rural District		
Total No. of Sample Students	307 (100.0)	225 (100.0)	532 (100.0)
Scheduled Castes	123 (40.07)	56 (24.89)	179 (33.65)
Other Backward Castes	164 (53.42)	107 (47.56)	271 (50.94)
Others	20 (6.51)	62 (27.55)	82 (15.41)

Source : Primary Data Collection

Note : Figures in parentheses denote percentage

The caste-wise composition of the students reveals that around 85 per cent students in special schools belong to ^{the} S.C. and B.C. groups. This further shows that most of the working children who have been brought under rehabilitation programme belong to ^{the} SC and BC groups in the district of Ferozabad. Lower proportion of students belonging

to these castes in rural areas shows that the campaign of child labour rehabilitation programme is relatively slow in rural areas. This is further ~~revealed~~ ^{the fact is} from the fact that the number of centres for schooling of child labour is only 14 in rural areas as compared to 26 centres in urban part of district Ferozabad.

II.4 Duration of Schooling and Class-wise Strength

As stated earlier, special schools for rehabilitation of child labour were initiated during the year 1988-89 onwards in the district Ferozabad.

But the maximum number of students in these schools

are found to be enrolled during the recent past, ^{although special schools for rehabilitation of child labour were initiated during 1988-89} ~~the past~~ ^{the} ~~Rest of the~~ 179 students (33.65 per cent) were going

According to Table II.3, out of 532 sample students studying in special schools 335 (62.97 per cent) were attending schools for last one year only.

^{the past} ~~Rest of the~~ 179 students (33.65 per cent) were going to these schools for last two years. Remaining 2.44 per cent, 0.18 per cent and 0.38 per cent students were attending schools for last three, four, five and six years respectively. In rural areas, 64.89 per cent of ^{the} sample students started attending



AN INTERVIEW WITH TEACHERS IN A SPECIAL SCHOOL.

schools during the last year, whereas in urban areas relatively lower percentage of students (61.56 per cent) attended school last year. Year-wise break up of school going students shows that most of the teaching activities in the special schools of the district Ferozabad were initiated only two years back.

Table II.3 : Duration of Schooling

	Urban Rural District		
Total No. of Sample Students	307	225	532
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
<u>No. of Students Attending</u> <u>Schools for last :</u>			
One Year	189	146	335
	(61.56)	(64.89)	(62.97)
Two Year	105	74	179
	(34.20)	(32.89)	(33.65)
Three Year	9	4	13
	(2.94)	(1.78)	(2.44)
Four Year	-	1	1
		(0.44)	(0.80)
Five Year	2	-	2
	(0.65)		(0.38)
Six Year	2	-	2
	(0.65)		(0.38)

Note : Figures in parentheses denote percentages

Source : Primary Data *Field Survey Data*

A perusal of class-wise distribution of sample students in special schools for child rehabilitation shows that a maximum of 41.17 per cent students is found in Class I followed by Class II (23.88 per cent), Class III (20.68 per cent) and so on. The percentage of students in each class kept on

Table II.4 : Class-wise Distribution of Students

	Urban Rural District		
Total No. of Sample Students	307 (100.0)	225 (100.0)	532 (100.0)
<u>Distribution of Students in Each Class:</u>			
I	128 (41.70)	91 (40.45)	219 (41.15)
II	61 (19.87)	66 (29.34)	127 (23.88)
III	68 (22.15)	42 (18.66)	110 (20.88)
IV	22 (7.16)	23 (10.22)	45 (8.45)
V	22 (7.16)	3 (1.33)	25 (4.70)
VI	6 (1.96)	-	6 (1.12)

Note : Figures in parentheses denote percentages

Source : Primary Data *Field Survey Data*

decreasing in each successive class upto VI standard (Table II.4). The same trend is also observed in case of class-wise enrolment in rural areas of the district Ferozabad. As against this, in urban areas of special schools percentage of students in standard III was found higher 22.15 per cent as compared to 19.87 per cent in Class II. In Class IV and V the percentage of students was same (7.16) in urban areas. This trend indicates that by and large younger children were brought under the process of conversion through special schools but in urban areas some elder children were also brought under the process of conversion through these schools. This inference gets more strength when it is seen in Table II.4 that most of the students were enrolled in special schools during last two years only.

A perusal of male-female distribution of class-wise enrolment in special schools shows that in each successive higher class ^{the} proportion of female students has gone down. As per Table II.5, out of 532 sample students 244 (45.87 per cent) are female. The proportion of female students to total is found to ^{b.e. viz} be 49.76 per cent in Class I has increased in

Table II.5 : Male-Female Distribution of Class-wise Enrolment

	Male	Female	Total
Total No. of Sample Students	288 (54.13)	244 (45.87)	532 (100.0)
<u>Distribution of Students in Each Class :</u>			
I	101 (50.24)	100 (49.76)	201 (100.0)
II	56 (44.09)	71 (55.91)	127 (100.0)
III	59 (52.21)	54 (47.79)	113 (100.0)
IV	30 (71.42)	12 (28.58)	42 (100.0)
V	36 (83.72)	7 (16.28)	43 (100.0)
VI	6 (100.0)	-	6 (100.0)

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Note : Figures in parentheses denote percentages

Source : Primary Data

in Class II to 55.91 per cent. But after class II the proportion of female students has gone down to 47.79, 28.68, 16.26 and zero per cent in Class III, IV, V and VI respectively. Thus, the proportion of female students has on an average been found below

50 per cent in special schools except in Class II where the same has reached beyond this level.

II.5 Facilities Availed by Students in Special Schools

An average of 6 hours of schooling and Rs.100 a month stipend is reported by sample students of special schools in urban and rural areas of district Ferozabad. Table II.6 further indicates that only 17.49 per cent of sample students have reported for availing the facility of mid day meal. In urban areas, the mid-day meal is found to be given to 23.13 per cent of sample students whereas in rural areas the percentage of students getting this facility was reported to be only 9.78. The facility of nutritional food was available to 100 per cent students in urban as well as rural areas. The facility of books and stationery to students is also found to be available to each and every student in both rural and urban areas. The facility of medical check up is confined upto only 17.49 per cent students. In the schools of urban areas medical check-up is availed by more than 23 per cent students but in rural areas it is availed by only

9.78 per cent students studying in special schools for child rehabilitation.

Table II.6 : Facilities Aailed in Special Schools

	Urban Rural District		
Average Duration of School (in hours)	6	6	6
Average stipend received per monthly sample schedule	100	100	100
Total No. of Sample Students	307	225	532
<u>Other facilities aailed by Sample Schedules :</u>			
Mid-day Meal	71 (23.13)	22 (9.78)	93 (17.49)
Nutritional Food	307 (100.0)	225 (100.0)	532 (100.0)
Books and Stationeries	307 (100.0)	225 (100.0)	532 (100.0)
Medical Check-up	71 (23.13)	22 (9.78)	93 (17.49)

Note : Figures in parentheses denote percentages

Source : Primary Data

It was further revealed in course of interview with the students that all the students studying in

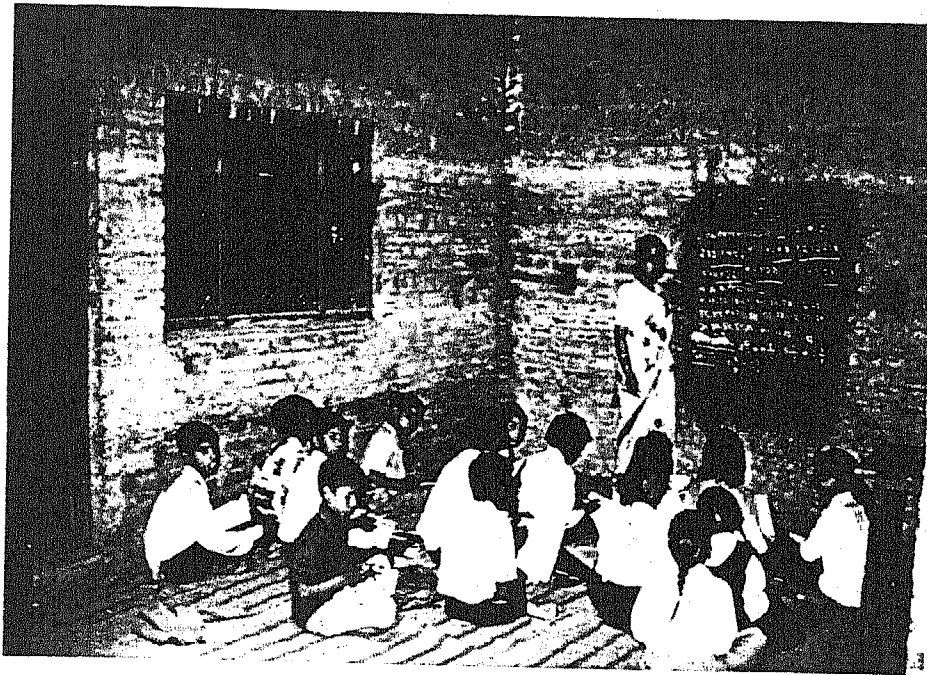
special schools are not satisfied with the amenities available in the schools. Out of 532 sample students only 35.71 per cent have expressed satisfaction with the facilities available during

Table II.7 : Problems Faced by Students

	Urban Rural District		
Total No. of Sample Students	307	225	532
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
<u>Problems Faced by Students :</u>			
Satisfied	107	83	190
	(34.85)	(36.89)	(35.71)
Not Satisfied	200	142	342
	(65.15)	(63.11)	(64.29)
<u>No. of Students Reporting Reasons for Dissatisfaction :</u>			
Poor Quality of Nutritional Food	120	135	255
Under weight Nutritional Food	100	120	220
Less than Required Availability of books and stationery	150	140	290
Delayed Payment of Stipend	180	130	310

Note : Figures in parentheses denote percentages

Source : Primary Data



TEACHING IN FULL BLOOM IN A SPECIAL SCHOOL.

schooling. In urban centres only 34.85 per cent students were found satisfied whereas in rural areas around 37 per cent students expressed their satisfaction (Table II.7). Most of the dissatisfied students have shown their dissatisfaction owing to poor quality of nutritional food which is being distributed among children. The problem of unhygienic nutritional food has been verified by Deputy Labour Commissioner, Ferozabad, who visited one of the special schools run by CLWS along with the team of Giri Institute of Development Studies. The facility of books and stationery is not found to be satisfactory. Less than required books and poor quality of stationery has been the common complain lodged by the students studying in special schools. Untimely and delayed disbursement of stipend has also been a regular phenomenon which has been reported by students as well as by their respective parents. Thus, the quantity and quality of facilities available in special schools must be standardized. These are required to be improved considering the limited number of schools and availability of government staff to manage the child labour project in district Ferozabad.

II.6 Working Students in Special Schools

One of the basic purposes of running the special schools for child labour is to withdraw them from child labour market in district Ferozabad. In case some of the students studying in special schools are still found joining child labour market, then this phenomenon obviously needs special attention. This phenomenon raises questions regarding performance of special schools, reason for working, duration of working, working conditions, place of working, problems involved while working and facilities available while working, etc. The phenomenon of working students despite studying in special schools also indicates that the process of conversion has still serious problems and this can not be completed unless some issues relating to child labour are not sorted out.

As mentioned earlier, a total number of 532 students studying in 40 centres of special schools in district Ferozabad have been interviewed extensively. Out of 523 students, 362 were reported to be working in different places (Table II.8). In urban areas 70 per cent and in rural areas 59 per

cent students were working along with taking education in special schools. On an average 68 per cent students were found to be working and getting education simultaneously in the district of Ferozabad. The other part of Table II.8 reveals that more than 21 per cent students were working for the last one year. However, percentage of working students in rural areas is found to be only 16.80 as compared to working students studying in urban centres which stood at 23.8 per cent. Out of total working children 43.64 per cent started working in different industries for last two years. Around 20 per cent students were working for the last three years. Rest of the 6.63, 4.98, 1.94 and 1.66 per cent students were found to be working for last four years, five years, six years and seven years respectively. The analysis of this data shows that most of the sample students were working along with studying, only during recent two years. This shows that, activities and campaign led by National Child Labour Project could not bring about any significant change in terms of reducing the percentage of working children in district Ferozabad. Only during the last year, the percentage of working students

came down to 21.27 per cent which was 43.64 per cent of total students during the year 1995 (Table II.8).

Table II.8 : Year of Starting Work
by Working Children

	Urban Rural District		
Total No. of Sample Students in Special School	307 (100.0)	225 (100.0)	532 (100.0)
No. of Working Children in Special School	231 (70.00)	131 (59.00)	362 (68.00)
<u>No. of Working Children Started Working for Last :</u>			
1996-97 One Year	55 (23.81)	22 (16.80)	77 (21.27)
1995 Two Year	88 (38.10)	70 (53.44)	158 (43.64)
1994 Three Year	45 (19.48)	27 (20.60)	72 (19.88)
1993 Four Year	19 (8.22)	5 (3.80)	24 (6.63)
1992 Five Year	14 (6.05)	4 (3.06)	18 (4.98)
1991 Six Year	5 (2.17)	2 (1.53)	7 (1.94)
1990 Seven Year	5 (2.17)	1 (0.77)	6 (1.66)

Note : Figures in parentheses denote percentages

Source : Primary Data

As shown in Table II.8, out of 362 working students 231 were found to be working in urban areas and remaining 131 were working in rural parts of district Ferozabad. The Table II.9, shows place of work, and further reveals that more than 94 per cent working children have reported for working with contractors. Remaining less than six per cent students have mentioned that they are working in factories. The same trend has been observed in urban as well as rural areas of the district (Table II.9). In fact working of children with the contractors is safer as compared to working in factories. The contractors generally supply unfinished products or raw material at the household of the working children. They complete the work at the household level itself. Under this process employing a child labour becomes safer because while working at household level they can't be questioned according to existing legislation. Because of this reason the employment of child labour, according to our sample, in factories has remained confined to only around six per cent.

Table II.9 : Place of Work for Working Children

	Urban Rural District		
No. of Working Children in Special School	231 (70.00)	131 (59.00)	362 (68.00)
<u>Place of Work of Sample working Children :</u>			
Contractor	219 (91.81)	122 (93.12)	341 (94.20)
Factory	12 (5.19)	9 (6.88)	21 (5.80)

Note : Figures in parentheses denote percentages

Source : Primary Data

II.7 Reason for Working

The replies of the question as to why they are working along with studying in special schools, the students responses were categorised under four heads. A total of 237 students, out of 362 working students (65.47 per cent), have reported that they are working because of poor economic conditions. Other 7.46 per cent students are working because of the pressure from the side of their respective

Table II.10 : Reason for Working

	Urban Rural District		
No. of Sample Students	307	225	532
No. of Working Students	231	131	362
<u>Reason for Working of Sample Working Students :</u>			
Low Household Income	164 (71.00)	73 (55.72)	237 (65.47)
Pressure of Parents	17 (7.35)	10 (7.64)	27 (7.46)
Self Interest	43 (18.62)	47 (35.87)	90 (24.87)
Others	7 (3.03)	1 (0.77)	8 (2.20)

Note : Figures in parentheses denote percentages

Source : Primary Data

parents. Around 25 per cent students were found to be working because of their own interest. In other words their working with studies is based on their personal needs. Lastly, 2.20 per cent students reported some different reasons for working (Table II.10). Thus, the main reason for working of students along with studying in special schools is

found due to their very poor economic back ground. Their household income has been too low to afford children without sending them for earning some supplementary income. In some cases parents were found to be pressurising their children for work just to develop some skill for future employment opportunity.

It is further revealed with a perusal of Table II.9 that in urban areas 71.0 per cent of working students have reported low household income as reason for working, whereas in rural areas only 55.72 per cent students attributed this reason for working. In fact in the absence of supplementary income from farm sector in urban areas students are in more need of generating some income for their households. As far as pressure from parents for working in order to develop trade skill is concerned, it is found equal in urban areas as well as in rural areas. But the self interest for working among students is found higher in rural areas as compared to urban areas. Thus, an overall analysis of data relating to reason for working suggests that in view of more than 65 per cent working students because of their low level of

household income, priorities should be fixed in NCLP to incorporate programmes for enhancing the household incomes of child labour affected families.

II.8 Problems and Risk Borne by Working Students

It is evident from Table II.10 that there are number of students studying in special schools still are bound to work in hazardous industries for one reason or the other. Table II.11 further shows that out of 362 sample working students 56 had to pay heavy cost for working in terms of either developing handicap, chronic diseases or some other kind of ailments. Out of 231 sample working children in urban areas of district Ferozabad 5 were found to be handicapped due to accident while working. Besides these 22 working students have been reported to be suffering from chronic diseases like ulcer, T.B., partial blindness, etc. Apart from these, 18 more working students were found to be suffering from chronic diseases like asthma, chronic headache, different kind of diseases etc. Thus a total number of 45 sample working students were found suffering from these diseases in urban areas of district

Ferozabad. However, in rural areas out of 131 working students only 11 suffered from different diseases. One student suffered from T.B. due to working in suffocated furnace and remaining 10 working students also had one or the other ailments but these were not of chronic nature.

Table II.11 : Risk and Ailment Born
by Working Students

	Urban Rural District		
No. of Sample Students	307	225	532
No. of Working Students	231	131	362
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
<u>Problem and Risk Born by Working Children :</u>			
Handicapped	5	-	5
	(2.17)		(1.38)
Chronic Disease	22	1	23
	(9.53)	(0.76)	(6.35)
Others	18	10	28
	(7.80)	(7.63)	(7.74)
Total No. of Sufferers	45	11	56
	(19.48)	(8.40)	(15.47)

Note : Figures in parentheses denote percentages

Source : Primary Data

Thus, the existing magnitude of ailment and suffering among working students proves that the very purpose of starting special schools is getting defeated. Proper steps are not being taken to prevent the working of child labour. The data presented above shows that more than 15 per cent student are ailing and suffering due to working in hazardous industries. It is expected from NCLP that at least students enrolled in special schools should not be allowed to work as child labour and consequently should not suffer from such diseases.

Since working of children is need based and many of them enrolled in special schools are also working in different types of industries in district Ferozabad. Many of working students are not found to be satisfied while working in different industries. But more than 75 per cent of sample working students reported that they are satisfied. It is further revealed in Table II.12 that in urban areas 71.43 per cent working students have reported their satisfaction whereas in rural areas around 82 per cent students have expressed their satisfaction. Rest of the 24.86 per cent sample working students said that they were not satisfied or they were not

willing to work. In the urban part of the district around 29 per cent working students have expressed their dissatisfaction whereas in rural areas more than 18 per cent students have shown their dissatisfaction.

Table II.12 : Reason for Satisfaction and Dissatisfaction while Working

	Urban Rural District		
No. of Sample Students	307	225	532
No. of Working Students	231	131	362
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
<u>PROBLEM FACED BY NO. OF WORKING SAMPLE CHILDREN :</u>			
Satisfied	165	107	272
	(71.43)	(81.68)	(75.14)
Not Satisfied	66	24	90
	(28.57)	(18.32)	(24.86)
<u>Reasons for Not Satisfied :</u>			
Over Burden	36	6	42
	(54.55)	(25.00)	(46.67)
Under Payment	12	2	14
	(18.19)	(8.33)	(15.56)
Forcibly Employed	8	7	15
	(12.12)	(29.17)	(16.67)
Others	10	9	19
	(15.15)	(37.50)	(21.11)

Note : Figures in parentheses denote percentages

Source : Primary Data

While probing the reason for dissatisfaction among working students it is found that more than 47 per cent students are feeling over burdened. Over 15 per cent students reported that they are under paid. Around 17 per cent working students complained that they are not willing to work but some how or the other they are forced to work. Rest of the 21.11 per cent student reported different reasons for their dissatisfaction while working. An urban and rural area-wise analysis relating to reason for dissatisfaction showed that more students belonging to urban areas were over-burdened than these belonging to rural areas. In urban areas more than 18 per cent dissatisfied working students reported under payment whereas in rural areas only 8.33 per cent of the total dissatisfied were due to under payment. As far the proportion of forced employment in both the areas is concerned, it is found to be of higher order (29.17 per cent) in rural areas as compared to forced employment (12.12 per cent) among students of urban areas.

An analysis relating to extent of dissatisfaction among working students in urban and rural areas shows that a significant number of

students who have been enrolled in special schools for rehabilitation are still working and a significant proportion of there is found to be dissatisfied with the kind of conditions in which they are working. All this shows that most of the exploitative practices are still being applied on the child labour of district Ferozabad in urban as well as rural areas. The only achievement in this context may be considered that at least the number of working children has gone down with the introduction of special schools. It is still needed to streamline the measures which could minimise the number of working children within the enrolled students in special schools.

II.9 Facilities Available to Working Children at the Place of Work

Many of students studying in special schools were found working with contractors and factories for different reasons which have already been analysed. Students working as child labour were asked about the availability of facilities at the place of work, some of them were found to be availing

Table II.13 : Availability of Facilities at the Place of Work

	Urban Rural District		
No. of Sample Students	307	225	532
No. of Working Students	231 (100.0)	131 (100.0)	362 (100.0)
<u>Facilities Given by Contractor/ Factory Owner to Number of Child Labours :</u>			
Physical	21 (9.09)	2 (1.53)	23 (6.35)
Loaning	2 (0.87)	2 (1.53)	4 (1.10)
Medical	2 (0.87)	5 (3.82)	7 (1.93)
Total	25 (10.83)	9 (6.88)	34 (9.38)

Note : Figures in parentheses denote percentages

Source : Primary Data

these facilities. The facilities available can be broadly categorised under three heads : physical, loans and medical facilities. According to Table II.13, a total of 34 working students out of 362 were found to be availing these facilities. This constituted 9.38 per cent of the total sample. In

urban areas around 11 per cent of the working students were found availing these facilities but in rural parts only 6.88 per cent of the total working students availed these facilities. Out of 34 child workers 23 availed physical facilities, i.e. drinking water, light, sanitation, etc., only 11 child workers availed of the loans and medical facilities at the district level. In urban areas, out of 25 working children only 4 have availed loaning and medical facilities but in rural parts 7 out of 9 have availed the same. Thus, the data relating to availability of facilities to working children at the place of work shows that working conditions of these students are very poor. On an average only 9 per cent working students have availed these basic facilities. More than 93 per cent child workers are not provided with even facilities like drinking water, light, sanitation, etc.

II.10 Working Hours and Average Income

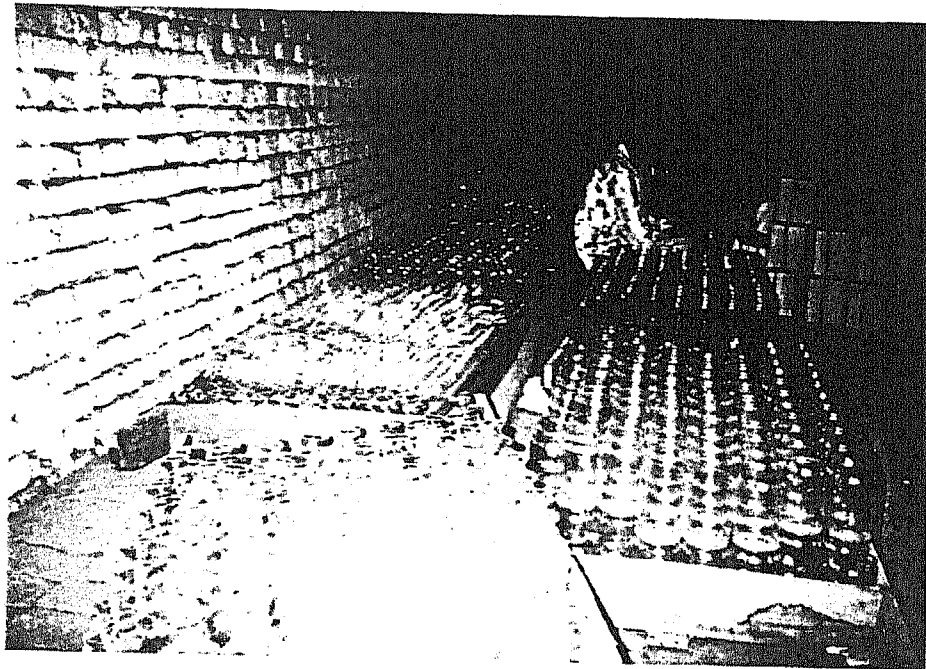
The data relating to average working hours and average monthly income generated by working students is presented in Table II.14. In urban areas

students have been working for 3 hours whereas in rural parts they devoted around 2 hours for working. The over time work is also performed by the students in urban as well as rural areas. However, average hours of over time is recorded as 1.25 hours in urban areas and only 50 minutes in rural parts of the district Ferozabad. Thus, the students belonging to urban areas devoted more time for normal working and also for over time as compared to their rural counter-parts. The average income per month is reported to be Rs.235 in urban areas and Rs.190 in rural parts of the district Ferozabad.

Table II.14 : Average Working Hours and Income of the Working Students

	Urban Rural District		
No. of Sample Working Students	231	131	362
Average Hours of Work (Hours/Minutes)	3.10	2.10	2.50
Average Hours of Over Time (Hours/Minutes)	1.25	0.50	1.05
Average Income per Month (Rs)	235	190	210

Source : Primary Data Collection



GRADING AND PACKAGING OF GLASS TUMBLERS IN
A FACTORY

Data relating to average working hours and corresponding income of the working students suggests that the students are required to be engaged in some vocational training during their study in special schools. Along with this they are required to be supplemented with some additional income either individually or at their household level in order to withdraw them successfully from the existing working system.

CHAPTER III

HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILD LABOUR AT FERDZABAD

The methodology for the evaluation of NCLP Ferozabad also involves simultaneous interview with heads of household of respective children attending special schools for rehabilitation. The interviews of heads of household have been carried out in order to take indepth and detailed information from child labour affected families. There are number of issues relating to the problem of child labour, which cannot be discussed with the children. In case these problems are even discussed with them they may have no idea or the answers may be vague. Keeping in view the objective of this study, most of the questions have been asked from the heads/elders of a child labour affected family. These questions are relating to demographic structure, schooling, educational status, health status and income status of the household. Apart from these number of questions have been posed in order to observe : (i) impact of NCLP on a particular household covered under this project; (ii) shortcomings in on-going

NCLP and (iii) suggestions for making an improvement in ongoing schemes sponsored by NCLP.

Apart from these schemes more questions have been asked from the heads of households of child labour affected families. These questions are framed to observe their present and future outlook about the problem of child labour. Thus, present study also incorporates parents perception for evaluation of National Child Labour Project at Ferozabad.

III.1 Demographic Structure of Sample Households

There are 676 families in urban and rural areas which have been taken in sample for interview at the household level in order to evaluate the content, process and impact of National Child Labour Project at Ferozabad. Average family size of these households turns out to be around 6 persons. Average size of households is found to be little higher (6.13 persons) in rural areas as compared to urban areas (5.85 persons). On an average 44.75 per cent population falls in the age group of 5-14 years at the district level. The percentage of

Table III.1 : Demographic Structure of Sample Households

	Urban	Rural	District
No. of Sample Households	325	351	676
Average Family Size	5.85	6.13	6.00
Total No. of persons	1902 (100.0)	2150 (100.0)	4052 (100.0)
No. of Children in age group of 5-14 years :			
(a) Boys	517 (55.59)	505 (57.19)	1022 (56.37)
(b) Girls	413 (44.41)	378 (42.81)	791 (43.63)
(c) Total	930 (48.90)	883 (41.08)	1813 (44.75)
No. of Infants (Below 5 years)	106 (5.57)	382 (17.76)	488 (12.04)
No. of Persons above 14 years			
(a) Male	492 (56.81)	462 (52.20)	954 (54.48)
(b) Female	374 (43.19)	423 (47.80)	797 (45.52)
(c) Total	866 (45.53)	885 (41.16)	1751 (43.21)

Source : Primary Data Collection

Note : Figures in parentheses denote percentages

population in the age group of 5-14 years turns out to be quite high (48.90 per cent) in households falling in urban areas as compared to 41.08 per cent population of same age group in rural areas. The proportion of girl children in the same age group is also found to be higher (44.41 per cent) in urban areas as against 42.81 per cent in rural areas.

Table III.1 further reveals some interesting features of demographic structure in rural and urban areas of our sample. The percentage of infant population (below 5 years) which is only 5.57 per cent of the total population in urban areas has gone up to of 17.76 per cent in rural areas. This trend suggests taking required measures to cope up with the problem of child labour more efficiently. In near future in rural parts of district Ferozabad. It is important to remind ourselves here that so far NCLP has concentrated its campaign mainly in urban parts of the district. The population in the age group of over 14 years has been recorded as 43.21 per cent at the district level. In urban part it is found higher (45.53 per cent) as compared to rural areas (41.16 per cent).

III.2 Caste-wise Composition of Sample Households

As per Table III.2, out of total 676 sample households, 265 (39.20 per cent) belong to Scheduled Castes, another 311 (46.01 per cent) households are owned by other Backward Castes and remaining 100 households (14.79 per cent) comprise general category of population. Thus, the highest proportion of households is owned by the population of other backward classes in our sample. In fact most of the households having the problem of child

Table III.2 : Caste-wise Composition of Students Studying in Special Schools

	Urban Rural District		
No. of Sample Households	325	351	676
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
<u>Categories by Caste of the Sample Households :</u>			
Scheduled Castes	108	157	265
	(33.23)	(44.73)	(39.20)
Other Backward Castes	158	153	311
	(48.62)	(43.59)	(46.01)
Others	59	41	100
	(18.15)	(11.68)	(14.79)

Source : Primary Data Collection

Note : Figures in parentheses denote percentages

labour belong to artisan class. They have lower literacy rate low income level and in rural areas they don't even have cultivable land.

The proportion of SC households in our sample is 44.73 per cent in rural areas as compared to 33.23 per cent in urban areas. However, the proportion of households belonging to OBC population is only 43.59 per cent in rural areas as compared to 48.62 per cent in urban part of the sample. The households belonging to 'Other' categories constitute 18.15 per cent of our sample as against there are only 11.68 per cent in rural part of our sample.

III.3 Educational Status of Sample Households

The average literacy level of sample child labour affected population is recorded as 48.91 per cent. The female literacy rate is as low as 33.25 per cent as compared to 56.52 per cent among male population. Table III.3 further indicates a marked variation between urban and rural literacy rate among sample population. Literacy rate among urban population is found to be 55.89 per cent and 42.74 per cent in rural sample population. Within the

urban areas male literacy rate has been recorded as high as 62.96 per cent where as among females it stood only 45 per cent. Overall literacy rate in rural areas turns out to be quite low, i.e. only 42.74 per cent. However, male literacy rate within the rural areas has gone up to 54.95 per cent. Contrary to this, literacy rate among female folk in rural areas is found lowest, i.e. only 21.98 per cent.

An indepth enquiry into the levels of literacy rate in our sample area futher depicts that around 9 per cent population has education upto high school level in sample households. Table III.3 reveals that it varies from 11.22 pr cent to 5.28 per cent between rural male and rural female population. The proportion of population having education above high school level is found to be varying between 0.13 per cent to 1.11 per cent among urban female and rural males. A combined population having literates and matriculates constituted 38.75 per cent of our sample. An analysis of data relating to literacy levels indicate that in this respect the sample households are not lagging behind either at the district level or at the state level.

Table III.3 : Educational Status of Sample Population

	Urban	Rural	District
No. of Sample Households	325	351	676
<u>Total No. of Sample Persons:</u>			
(a) Male	1153 (100.0)	1354 (100.0)	2512 (100.0)
(b) Female	749 (100.0)	796 (100.0)	1540 (100.0)
(c) Total	1902 (100.0)	2150 (100.0)	4052 (100.0)
<u>No. of Persons Upto Primary School</u>			
(a) Male	584 (50.65)	577 (42.61)	1161 (46.22)
(b) Female	279 (37.25)	130 (16.33)	409 (26.56)
(c) Total	863 (45.37)	707 (32.88)	1570 (38.75)
<u>No. of Persons Upto High School</u>			
(a) Male	129 (11.19)	152 (11.22)	281 (11.19)
(b) Female	57 (7.61)	42 (5.28)	99 (6.43)
(c) Total	186 (9.78)	194 (9.02)	380 (9.38)
<u>No. of Persons Above High School</u>			
(a) Male	13 (1.13)	15 (1.11)	28 (1.11)

Table III.3 (contd.....)

	Urban	Rural	District
(b) Female	1 (0.13)	3 (0.38)	4 (0.26)
(c) Total	14 (0.74)	18 (0.84)	32 (0.79)
<u>Total Literacy</u>			
(a) Male	726 (62.96)	744 (54.95)	1470 (58.52)
(b) Female	337 (45.00)	175 (21.98)	512 (33.25)
(c) Total	1063 (55.89)	919 (42.74)	1982 (48.91)

Source : Primary Data Collection

Note : Figures in parentheses denote percentages

III.4 Occupational Structure of Working Population in Sample Households

There are 4052 persons in the sample of 676 households. Out of 4052 persons, 2548 (62.88 per cent) are engaged in different types of activities. Table III.4 indicates that 73.94 per cent working population is engaged as labour in glass work. The proportion of female working population as labour in

glass industry is higher (89.96 per cent) as compared to the male working population engaged in same activity (64.15 per cent). There is a marginally higher proportion of urban working population engaged as labourers (74.35 per cent) in glass industry as compared to rural population where engagement in some activity has been recorded of the order of 73.36 per cent. There is a higher percentage of working females in this activity in rural as well as urban areas of the district. The proportion of females engaged in this activity has been recorded at 91.72 per cent and 87.16 per cent in urban and rural areas respectively.

The proportion of population involved as agricultural labour is found to be as low as 3.02 per cent of total working population in the sample. In the rural part of the sample, 9.01 per cent working population is found engaged in this activity. Only 4.01 per cent females are found engaged as agricultural labourers in rural parts of the district.

A sizeable portion of working population is found engaged in contract work. This relates to glass work. In practice many people take work from

different glass industry and get it processed and get it processed on contract basis. A working population of 10.44 per cent is found engaged in this activity. There are 13.15 per cent male and 6.00 per cent female contract workers in our sample. The proportion of contract workers is recorded 12.56 per cent in urban areas as against only 7.42 per cent in rural areas as against only 7.42 per cent in rural part of the sample. The participation of female workers is also recorded high (7.26 per cent) in urban areas as compared to rural areas (4.01 per cent).

There is a negligible proportion of population (only 0.71 per cent) found engaged in service. In urban areas only 0.87 per cent workers are engaged in service whereas in rural areas the proportion is as low as only 0.48 per cent. More than 9 per cent of the working population is engaged in other business activities. The proportion of the same is recorded to be of higher order (11.82 per cent) in urban areas as compared to rural parts where only 5.33 per cent working population in sample is engaged in this activity.

Table III.4 : Occupational Structure of Working Population in Sample Households

Urban Rural District			
<hr/>			
<u>Total No. of Working Persons in Sample :</u>			
Male	905	677	1582
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Female	592	374	966
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Total	1497	1051	2548
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
ENGAGEMENT IN DIFFERENT ACTIVITIES :			
1. <u>Labour in Glass Work</u>			
Male	570	445	1015
	(62.98)	(65.73)	(64.15)
Female	543	326	869
	(91.72)	(87.16)	(89.96)
Total	1113	771	1884
	(74.35)	(73.36)	(73.94)
2. <u>Cultivation</u>			
Male	5	56	61
	(0.55)	(8.27)	(3.86)
Female	-	9	9
		(2.41)	(0.93)
Total	5	65	70
	(0.33)	(6.18)	(2.75)

Table III.4 (Contd...)

	Urban Rural District		
<hr/>			
3. <u>Agricultural Labour</u>			
Male	1 (0.11)	61 (9.01)	62 (3.92)
Female	-	15 (4.01)	15 (1.55)
Total	1 (0.07)	76 (7.23)	77 (3.02)
4. <u>Contract Work</u>			
Male	145 (16.02)	63 (9.31)	208 (13.15)
Female	43 (7.26)	15 (4.01)	58 (6.00)
Total	188 (12.56)	78 (7.42)	266 (10.44)
5. <u>Service</u>			
Male	11 (1.22)	5 (0.74)	16 (1.01)
Female	2 (0.34)	-	2 (0.21)
Total	13 (0.87)	5 (0.48)	18 (0.71)
6. <u>Other Business</u>			
Male	173 (19.12)	47 (6.94)	220 (13.91)
Female	4 (0.68)	9 (2.41)	13 (1.35)
Total	177 (11.82)	56 (5.33)	233 (1.14)
7. <u>Average Per Person</u>			
<u>Monthly Income</u>	147.68	147.71	147.70

Source : Primary Data Collection

Note : Figures in parentheses denote percentage

The picture of the occupation structure of sample population indicates that most of the working population is engaged as labour in glass work industry in rural and urban parts of the district. Because of this most of the parents are encouraging the involvement of their children in same activities.

As Table III.4 shows, most of the working population is found engaged in our sample as labourers in glass industry. Around 20 per cent working population is engaged in activities like contract work, service and other businesses. The percentage of population working as cultivators and agricultural labour is very low, i.e. only 5.77 per cent of the total working population. The average per capita monthly income of population in sample is Rs.147.70. No significant difference is found between the average incomes in urban and rural areas.

III.5 Age at Initial Employment

The information regarding the age at initial employment among the working population of an area

presents the background of working children. In the presence of sufficient number of persons who started working as child labour usual or customary to send children for job at a tender age. It takes much time for taking initiative to change their outlook towards this issue.

In case of our sample also 57.30 per cent of working population has started working at an age of below 14 years. Table III.5, containing data relating to this further indicates that 57.40 per cent males and 57.14 per cent females in sample area started working at the age below 14 years. In urban areas 64.86 per cent workers and in rural areas 46.53 per cent workers started working below the age of 14 years. Within the urban areas, a much higher percentage of workers started working as child labour. 65.34 per cent females and 64.42 per cent males started working as child labour. In case of rural working population 46.53 per cent workers started working as child labour. However, the percentage of female workers who started as child labour was only 43.85 per cent as against males where it was more than 48 per cent.

Table III.5 : Age of Working Persons at the Time of Initial Employment

Urban Rural District			
<u>Total No. of Working Persons in Sample :</u>			
Male	905	677	1582
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Female	592	374	966
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Total	1497	1051	2548
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
<u>First Employment Below 14 Years :</u>			
Male	583	325	908
	(64.42)	(48.01)	(57.40)
Femle	388	164	552
	(65.54)	(43.85)	(57.14)
Total	971	489	1460
	(64.86)	(46.53)	(57.30)
<u>First Employment Above 14 Years :</u>			
Male	322	352	674
	(35.58)	(56.15)	(42.86)
Female	204	210	414
	(34.46)	(56.15)	(42.86)
Total	526	562	1088
	(35.14)	(53.47)	(42.70)

Source : Primary Data Collection

Note : Figures in parentheses denote percentage

Thus the data indicate that incidence of prevailing practice of working as child labour as a tradition in sample area is found to be of higher order in urban areas. In rural areas 53.47 per cent working population started working only after attaining 14 years of age.

III.6 Schooling of Children : Parents Version

In the sample of 676 families selected for this study there were 2301 children. Out of 2301 children in these families 1813 were falling in the age group of 5-14 years (Table III.6). Thus, 78.79 per cent of child population is in this age group. Out of 1813 children 1113 (61.39 per cent) were school going children. A total of 532 (23.12 per cent) children were attending special schools for rehabilitating child labour. 29.34 per cent of total child population in our sample was found attending special schools meant for rehabilitating child labour. Out of 532 students going to special schools, 297 belonged to urban areas and remaining 235 came from rural parts of the district Ferozabad.

Relatively a higher percentage (31.93 per cent) of children were found attending special schools in urban areas as compared to rural areas where children going to special schools in the age group of 5-14 years were only 26.61 per cent.

Table III.6 : Schooling of Children

	Urban	Rural	District
No. of Sample Households	325	351	676
Total No. of Children	1036 (100.0)	1265 (100.0)	2301 (100.0)
Total No. of Children in the age group of 5-14	930 (89.77)	883 (69.80)	1813 (78.79)
Total No. of Children going to school in the age group of 5-14	579 (55.89)	534 (42.21)	1113 (48.37)
Total No. of children (5-14 years) attending special school for child labour	297 (28.67)	235 (18.58)	532 (23.12)
Percentage of Working children to special school going children	231 (77.78)	131 (55.74)	362 (68.05)

Source : Primary Data Collection

Note : Figures in parentheses denote percentages

Table III.6 further reveals that 68.05 per cent of children going to special schools are still working. The percentage of such students is recorded of higher order (77.78 per cent) in urban areas as compared to rural parts where 55.74 per cent of the total enrolled students in special schools were found working in different walks of labour activities in glass industry at Ferozabad.

III.7 Problems Relating to Schooling Under Child Rehabilitation Programme

Of the 676 sample households selected for the evaluation exercise 325 were in urban areas and 351 were in rural areas. A large number of parents (79.1 per cent) were satisfied with the facilities provided to them for rehabilitation. Of these sample households 84 per cent in urban areas and 74.6 per cent in rural areas were satisfied with the help extended to the children under the rehabilitation programme.

However, 20.9 per cent of the total sample households in the district were not satisfied with the schooling for the children under the



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Table III.7 : Problems Relating to Schooling Under Child Rehabilitation Programmes

	Urban	Rural	District
No. of Sample Households	325	351	676
No. of Households satisfied with the facility for Child Labour Rehabilitation	273 (84.0)	262 (74.6)	535 (79.1)
No. of Households not satisfied with the facility for child labour rehabilitation	52 (16.0)	89 (25.4)	141 (20.9)
Problems reported by No. of Households			
Improper Teaching	7 (13.5)	17 (19.1)	24 (17.0)
Quality and Quantity of Meal	19 (36.5)	42 (47.2)	61 (43.2)
Unsuitable school timing	12 (23.1)	15 (16.9)	27 (19.2)
Untimely stipend	13 (25.0)	14 (15.7)	27 (19.2)
Others	1 (1.9)	1 (1.1)	2 (1.4)

Source : Primary Data Collection

Note : Figures in parentheses denote percentages

rehabilitation programme. These included 16 per cent of the total urban households and 25.4 per cent of the total rural households. It can be seen clearly from the Table III.7 that a larger percentage of the sample rural households were not satisfied with the working of the rehabilitation programme as compared to the sample urban households. The reason for this could be that the programme was working more efficiently in the urban areas than in the rural areas.

Of the total sample households not satisfied with the child labour rehabilitation programme a large number i.e. 43.2 per cent, were dissatisfied because of the quantity of meal given to the children was less and of poor quality (36.5 per cent of the dissatisfied urban households and 47.2 per cent of the dissatisfied rural households complained of this). 17 per cent of the total dissatisfied sample households complained of improper teaching done to rehabilitate the children (13.5 per cent in urban areas and 19.1 per cent in rural areas). 19.2 per cent each of the dissatisfied households complained of unsuitable school timing and untimely stipend given to the children under the

rehabilitation programme. From the above table it is obvious that in the urban areas larger proportion of the households were dissatisfied with the rehabilitation programme due to unsuitable school timing and untimely stipend. In rural areas the households were dissatisfied due to improper teaching and low quality and insufficient quantity of the meal given to school going children. 1.4 per cent of the total sample households were dissatisfied with the programme due to other reasons also.

III.8 Status of Schooling Children and Need for Help in the Child Rehabilitation Programme

Table III.8 shows that of the 676 sample households in the district 325 were in urban areas and 351 were in rural areas. Of the total sample households in the district a large section, 89.8 per cent, reported that sending children to school does improve the status of the child and helps in rehabilitating the child. 92 per cent of the sample urban households and 87.7 per cent of the rural households subscribed to this view. However, 10.2 per cent of the total sample households were not

satisfied with the schooling programme. A larger percentage of the rural households (12.3 per cent) than urban households (8 per cent) were of the view that schooling did not help in rehabilitating child labour.

Table III.8 : Status of Schooling Children and Further Need for this

	Urban	Rural	District
No. of Sample Households	325	351	676
No. of Household Reported for Improvement in the status of schooling children:			
Yes	299 (92.0)	308 (87.7)	607 (89.8)
No	26 (8.0)	43 (12.3)	69 (10.2)
No. of Household Reporting Kind of Help Needed :			
Financial Help	229 (92.0)	201 (57.3)	430 (63.6)
Technical Help	35 (10.8)	36 (10.2)	71 (10.5)
Land/Housing Service	32 (9.8)	55 (15.7)	87 (12.8)
Others	3 (0.92)	16 (4.6)	19 (2.8)

Source : Primary Data Collection

Note : Figures in parentheses denote percentages

When asked about the kind of help they needed, 63.6 per cent of the households said they wanted financial help which would help rehabilitate the children of their family. A much larger percentage of the urban households (92 per cent) wanted this kind of help as compared to the rural households (57.3 per cent).

Those suggesting giving of land or providing for housing comprised 12.8 per cent of the total sample households. 10.5 per cent of the total sample households suggested technical help be given to the children and 2.8 per cent also suggested other kinds of help. Table III.8 shows that a larger proportion of the rural households wanted land/ housing help (15.7 per cent) as compared to the urban households (9.9 per cent) to help rehabilitate child labour.

III.9 Kind of Education Required by Parents

In course of field visit for NCLP evaluation study, there was a big debate on the issue of kind of education suited to children who are under the

process of rehabilitation. The opinion of parents was sought through a pre-structured questionnaire. They replied to the question whether they want formal education or technical education or both, formal as well as technical education for their children. The question was to be responded for boys and girls separately.

Table III.9 indicated that 34.76 per cent parents preferred formal education for their male children. At the same time 49.41 per cent parents felt the need for technical education for their male children. A group of sample parents constituting 9.32 per cent have shown their preference for including formal and technical education both in the curriculum of special schools for child rehabilitation. In urban parts more parents (39.38 per cent) have preferred formal education for their boys as compared to rural areas where only 30.48 per cent parents have shown liking for formal education for their male children. In rural areas more than 52 per cent parents wanted technical education for their male children. In urban areas 46.46 per cent parents recommended technical education for their male working children.

**Table III.9 : Kind of Education Required
by the Parents**

	Urban	Rural	District
No. of Sample Households	325	351	676
No. of Household Reporting kind of Education of the Boys :			
Formal	128 (39.38)	107 (30.48)	235 (34.76)
Technical	151 (46.46)	183 (52.14)	334 (49.41)
Formal and Technical Both	19 (5.85)	44 (12.53)	63 (9.32)
No. of Household Reporting kind of Education of the Girls:			
Formal	156 (48.00)	172 (49.00)	328 (48.52)
Technical	114 (35.08)	120 (34.19)	234 (34.62)
Formal and Technical Both	12 (3.69)	30 (8.55)	42 (6.21)

Source : Primary Data Collection

Note : Figures in parentheses denote percentages

In case of girl students more parents (48.52 per cent) have preferred formal education. In rural areas 49 per cent parents and in urban parts 48 per cent parents wanted formal education for their girl children.

As far technical education for female children is concerned, 34.62 per cent parents showed their preference for this. In urban parts 35.08 per cent and in rural areas around 34 per cent parents have preferred the same. Only 6.21 per cent parents held the opinion that their girl child should get formal and technical education both. Around 9 per cent parents in rural areas have shown liking for a mix of both for their girl children. As against this, in urban parts only 3.69 per cent parents showed liking for mixed pattern of education.

Considering the need and opinion for inclusion of technical education in curriculum from the parents of the children, the proposal of introducing technical education in the course of special schools should be given due thinking. In fact inclusion of technical/vocational education in the course of special schools will attract more students. Parents may also get encouragement in anticipation of better

employment opportunities for their children in near future.

III.10 Reasons for Not Favouring Schooling for Children

Many parents having children as child labour are not ready to send them for schooling. In fact they do not find any attraction in schooling of their children from the point of view of money income. The kind of education being imparted in special schools, according to them, is not capable of engaging their children in gainful employment in future also.

According to Table III.10 in urban areas 6 parents subscribed to the view that the existing education pattern in schools is unuseful from the point of view of employment opportunities. The same opinion as held by 8 parents in rural areas of our sample study in Ferozabad. As many as 21 parents in urban areas have reported that they are not in favour of sending their boys to special schools due to economic reasons. Their household income is not enough for survival without the help of their

Table III.10 : Reason for Not Favouring Schooling for Children

	Urban	Rural	District
<u>BOYS</u>			
No. of Households Not favouring schooling	27 (100.0)	17 (100.0)	44 (100.0)
No. of Households Not favouring Schooling due to :			
Unuseful Education	6 (22.22)	8 (47.06)	14 (31.82)
Economic Problem	21 (77.78)	9 (52.94)	30 (68.18)
<u>GIRLS</u>			
No. of Households Not favouring schooling	43 (100.0)	29 (100.0)	72 (100.0)
No. of Households Not favouring Schooling due to :			
Social Customs	34 (79.07)	12 (41.38)	46 (63.89)
Economic Problem	9 (20.93)	13 (44.83)	22 (30.56)
Others	-	4 (13.79)	4 (5.56)

Source : Primary Data Collection

Note : Figures in parentheses denote percentages

working child. In rural areas also 9 households held the same view. In sum, more than 77 per cent respondent households did not favour schooling because of economic reason in urban areas. Around 22 per cent households did not consider schooling worth in terms of employment opportunities. In rural areas the same view was held by more than 46 per cent households. Around 53 per cent households in rural areas did not like schooling for their male children due to economic reasons.

In case of girl children, social customs and economic problems did not allow parents to send their children for schooling. Around 79 per cent parents in urban areas reported that social customs did not allow them to send their female children for schooling. They prefer them to be employed as child labour for working on contract basis. Some times they take jobs at the place of their residence. Nearly 21 per cent are not in a position to send their girl children to schools simply because of economic reasons in urban areas.

In rural areas 41.38 per cent households did not prefer schooling for their girls on account of social customs, 44.83 per cent parents reported

economic problems and rest 13.79 per cent gave other reasons for not sending their girl children to schools.

Table III.11 : Opinion of Parents for the Schooling of Their Children

	Urban	Rural	District
No. of Sample Households	325 (100.0)	351 (100.0)	676 (100.0)
No. of Household Whether Interested in Sending Their Children to School :			
<u>BOYS</u>			
Yes	298 (91.69)	334 (95.16)	632 (93.49)
No	27 (8.31)	17 (4.84)	44 (6.51)
<u>GIRLS</u>			
Yes	282 (86.77)	322 (91.74)	604 (89.35)
No	43 (13.23)	29 (8.26)	72 (10.65)

Source : Primary Data Collection

Note : Figures in parentheses denote percentages

Lastly, one question was asked to every household in order to adjudge the parents basic opinion about schooling of their male and female

children. As per Table III.11 out of total sample households 93.49 per cent parents were of the opinion that boys should be sent to schools. In rural areas 95.16 per cent parents subscribed to this opinion. In urban parts 91.69 parents held this opinion. More than 8 per cent parents of sample households in urban areas did not consider schooling justified for their male children. For girl children 13.23 per cent urban parents did not like schooling. As against this in rural areas 8.26 per cent parents subscribed to the same opinion. Around 92 per cent parents in rural parts shared the view that girls should be sent to schools. On an average 8.35 per cent parents favoured schooling for girl children and 10.65 per cent opposed the same at the district level in Ferozabad.

Considering the reported reason for not sending male and female child labour to schools, NCLP is required to add some more dimensions in its agenda. First of all vocational/technical training should be included in the curriculum. Secondly, some more programmes should be added in NCLP so that economic problems of child labour affected households could be minimised. Thirdly, social

awareness campaign should be launched so that discrimination between male and female children could be eliminated at the household level.

In the context of rights of the child and the duties of the state of United Nations Convention the establishment of compulsory education was a necessary condition for the reduction and abolition of child labour. Without compulsory education governments would not have been able to enforce child labour laws. In one country after another the phased extension of the age of compulsory education went hand-in-hand with a phased extension of restrictions on the employment of the children. If the school leaving age is lower than the age of admission to employment, children are likely to seek employment illegally, and the enforcement of child labour laws is rendered more difficult. It is administratively easier to monitor school attendance than to monitor children in the work place, especially when there are thousands and tens of thousands of employees, and easier to force parents to send their children to school than to force employers not to hire children. No country has successfully ended child labour without first making

education compulsory. So long as children are free not to attend school they will enter the labour force.

Had our country followed the route of those countries whose governments believed in the importance of mass education. India today would have a higher literacy, a lower incidence of child labour, and most probably, a greater reduction in fertility rates since children would no longer be seen as financial assets to the family. But Indian policy-makers continue to be mired in a set of views that preclude their taking the necessary steps to get children into school and out of the labour force; and they pursue a set of industrial policies that promote the employment of children in the small scale sector. Moreover, these views are shared so widely in India that no political party of the left or right, no trade union, no religious organization, and not even the educational establishment has been pressing for policy changes. Even officials who recognise that regular school attendance is desirable believe that the responsibility of sending children to school should be with parents, not with the state. Policy makers

continue to argue that child labour can not be eliminated while there is poverty. Instead government programmes have worked around the fringes of the problem, by promoting adult literacy campaigns, providing non formal education to working children, and providing free school lunches to encourage children to remain in school.

Neither the central nor the state governments have been willing to do what has been done historically by every developed and now by many developing countries; declare that all children ages 6 to 12 or 14 must attend school, that parents, no matter how needy, will not be permitted to remove their children from school, that school attendance will be enforced by local authorities, and that the government will be obliged to locate a primary school within reasonable distance of all school-age children. Only through such a policy will be possible to make elementary education universal, to raise Indias literacy rate to that of other large developing countries within a generation and to bring an end to child labour.

CHAPTER IV

STATE OF CHILD LABOUR : PARENTS VIEW

Most of the child labourers working in Ferozabad are sent by their respective parents to join the workforce. Circumstances under which parents are sending their children for work in the glass industry has already been analysed. Now it is important to know the state of child labour through analysing the type and process of working, kind of hazards involved and their health status. It is reported and subsequently observed that many parents are no longer in a position to serve in glass and bangle industry that is why they are sending their children to work. Thus, the parents view regarding state of child labour is more important for further policy formulation in this subject.

IV.1 Type of Work Done by Child Labourers

Glass and glass bangle industry has been an important source of employment for the non-school going children of the district. It is revealed

through survey that more than 65 per cent students, enrolled in special schools are also found employed in this industry. These children are mainly absorbed in activities such as transferring of cold gullies, placing of wares in annealing chambers, carrying of thandi gullies, sorting and packing of beads, sidhai and jodai, cutting, ornamenting, finishing and packing of finished goods. These children run the risk of sustaining cuts and burns in the process. Constant exposure to heat and working in a dusty and polluted environment is extremely injurious to the physical development of children. Table IV.1 presents a picture of different activities undertaken by working children in the process of bangle making. According to our sample study out of 1813 children in the age group of 5-14 years 362 are recorded as working. In fact in practice there are more children in this age group are working but for certain reasons particularly due to strict legal restrictions parents are not ready to reveal the fact. Existing 362 working children have been traced from the special schools. Out of 362 working children maximum (29.83 per cent) were found engaged in the

glass bangle flattening and joining (25.14 per cent) steps.

Table IV.1 : Type of Work Performed by Child Labour

	Urban	Rural	District
No. of Sample Households	325 (100.0)	351 (100.0)	676 (100.0)
No. of children in the age group of 5-14 years	930 (100.0)	883 (100.0)	1813 (100.0)
No. of working children	231 (24.84)	131 (14.84)	362 (19.96)
<u>Type of Work:</u>			
Preparation of Looms	43 (18.61)	17 (12.98)	60 (16.57)
Joining	53 (22.94)	38 (29.01)	91 (25.14)
Flattening	74 (32.03)	34 (25.95)	108 (29.83)
Grinding and Colouring	29 (12.55)	20 (15.27)	49 (13.54)
Grading	25 (10.82)	15 (11.45)	40 (11.05)
Packing	7 (3.03)	3 (2.29)	10 (2.76)
Others	10 (4.33)	25 (19.08)	35 (9.67)

Source : Primary Data Collection

Note : Figures in parentheses denote percentages

These two processes are typically done in the private households by children. Kerosene lamps which are used to heat the bangles create hazardous working conditions for the children. In urban areas 54.97 per cent sample child workers are engaged in both the activities. Almost same proportion of child labourers is seen engaged in rural areas also. Preparation of looms is also very hazardous which involves 18.61 per cent child workers from urban areas and 12.98 per cent from rural parts of the district Ferozabad. The activity of grinding and colouring is little less hazardous but still involves some danger. Around 13 per cent children from urban areas and over 15 per cent from rural parts are found engaged in these activities. More than 11 per cent children are engaged in grinding of glass bangles. Packing and some other activities involve only 12.43 per cent working children in the district.

IV.2 Degree of Hazards Faced by Children

In each of the sample households having child labour degree of hazard was confirmed. As per Table

IV.2, out of total working children 28.73 per cent are engaged in highly hazardous work according to their parents. Another 36.74 per cent child labour is involved in hazardous work. The third category

Table IV.2 : Degree of Hazard Faced by Children Reported by Parents

	Urban	Rural	District
No. of Sample Households	325 (100.0)	351 (100.0)	676 (100.0)
No. of working children in the age group of 5-14 years	231 (24.84)	131 (14.84)	362 (19.96)
No. of children engaged in each activity :			
Highly Hazardous	56 (24.24)	48 (36.64)	104 (28.73)
Hazardous	103 (44.59)	30 (22.90)	133 (36.74)
Somewhat Hazardous	24 (10.39)	28 (21.37)	52 (14.36)
Little Hazardous	25 (10.82)	12 (9.16)	37 (10.22)
Not Hazardous	23 (9.96)	13 (9.92)	36 (9.94)

Source : Primary Data Collection

Note : Figures in parentheses denote percentages

of work termed as 'somewhat hazardous' comprises 14.36 per cent child labourers. Working of 10.22 per cent child labourers is categorized under little hazardous work. Only 9.94 per cent working children were found under the category of 'not hazardous' work.

The data presented in Table IV.2 reveals that according to the parents of child labourers more than 90 per cent children are engaged in different categories of hazardous work in the glass industry of district Ferozabad. The impact of NCLP with respect to working of child labour in glass industry in general and working of child labour in hazardous activities in particular appears to be little less effective.

IV.3 Health Problems Faced by Working Children

Data presented in Table IV.3 indicates that out of 676 sample households 41 had children with health problems because of working under hazardous conditions in glass and bangle industry of district Ferozabad.

**Table IV.3 : Health Status of Children
Reported by Parents**

	Urban	Rural	District
No. of Sample Households having children of 5-14 years with health problems	23 (100.0)	18 (100.0)	41 (100.0)
<u>Kind of Health Problems Faced by Children 5-14 years in No. of Households</u>			
T.B.	7 (30.43)	3 (16.67)	10 (24.39)
Alsar	6 (26.09)	4 (22.22)	10 (24.39)
Eye Problems	4 (17.39)	8 (44.44)	12 (29.27)
Others	6 (26.09)	3 (16.67)	9 (21.95)
<u>Reasons attributed by No. of Households :</u>			
Hard Labour	9 (39.13)	4 (22.22)	13 (31.71)
Pollution	6 (26.09)	5 (27.78)	11 (26.83)
Others	8 (34.78)	9 (50.00)	17 (41.46)

Source : Primary Data Collection

Note : Figures in parentheses denote percentages

Of the total 41 households having children with health problem, 10 (24.39 per cent) reported that working children in their family suffered from T.B. Another 10 households reported that their children suffered from ulcer. Working children of 12 households (29.27 per cent) suffered from eye problems of various kind. Remaining 21.95 per cent households had children suffering from one problem or the other due to working in glass industry. There are more cases of TB and ulcer in urban areas as compared to rural parts. Whereas in rural areas eye diseases are found among higher number of working children.

Out of total households having ailing children, 31.77 per cent reported that reason for ailment among their working children is hard labour. According to 26.83 per cent parents, the main reason for the health problems among their working children is excessive pollution at the place of work. Remaining 41.46 per cent parents attributed health problems to different reasons. Hard labour as a reason for health problem is realised by most of the parents (39.13 per cent) living in urban areas. A

marginally higher proportion of parents living in rural areas realised the problem of pollution.

IV.4 Source and Progress of Treatment for Children

It is evident from the earlier table that 41 families in our sample had working children with severe health problems due to work under hazardous conditions in urban and rural parts of Ferozabad. With this finding two important questions crop up. First, what are the measures which have been taken to prevent working of children under such hazardous conditions. Second, what are the means which have been adopted by the parents of the ailing children for treating them, and whether administration has provided any help in this respect. The answer to first question is that strict measures have been adopted in the district to prevent child labour from working in different industries. Even then a sizeable number of children were found working in these industries. As an outcome of this, 41 families having children as child labourers suffered severe health problem. In order to check the ineffectiveness of NCLP on this issue, some drastic steps will have to be adopted to change the process and content of NCLP.

**Table IV.4 : Source and Progress of Treatment
for Children**

	Urban	Rural	District
No. of Sample Households having children 5-14 years with health problem	23 (100.0)	18 (100.0)	41 (100.0)
Place of treatment by No. of Households :			
District Hospitals	4 (17.39)	6 (33.33)	10 (24.39)
Government Hospitals	4 (17.39)	2 (11.11)	6 (14.63)
Private Practitioners	15 (65.22)	10 (55.56)	25 (60.98)
Progress reported by No. of Households :			
Normal progress	13 (56.52)	6 (33.33)	19 (46.34)
No progress	10 (43.48)	12 (66.67)	22 (53.66)
Source of Assistance Reported by No. of Households :			
Employer	2 (8.70)	4 (22.22)	6 (14.63)
Money Lender	7 (30.43)	12 (66.67)	19 (46.35)
Government	14 (60.87)	2 (11.11)	16 (39.02)

Source : Primary Data Collection

Note : Figures in parentheses denote percentages

On the second question Table IV.4 presents some statistics on source and progress of treatment for ailing children. Out of 41 households having ailing children, 24.39 per cent are getting treatment at district hospital Ferozabad. Other 14.63 per cent families are going to different government hospitals for the treatment of their children. Remaining 60.98 per cent households are approaching different private doctors for treatment. The availability of government facility for the treatment of children is found to be of lower order in the urban areas as compared to rural parts. In urban areas, more than 65 per cent families are consulting private doctors as compared to rural areas where 55.56 per cent ailing children are consulting private doctors. In sum, on an average only 39.02 per cent households are managing to get public medical facilities for the treatment of their children.

As far progress of on going treatment is concerned only 46.34 per cent families are reporting normal progress in child health from the treatment. Rest of the 53.66 per cent households reported that

there is no progress in the health condition of children from this treatment. However, the pace of progress is found to be of higher order (56.52 per cent) among ailing children of urban areas as compared to rural areas where only 33.33 per cent child patients reported normal progress in health.

Information relating to source of assistance for treatment indicates that only 39.02 per cent households received assistance from government sources. Rest of the households received assistance either from employer or from money lenders. It is again surprising that only 14.63 per cent of the suffering families received assistance from employers. More than 46 per cent patients received monetary assistance only from money lenders. This shows that more than 46 per cent households are helpless due to paucity of funds and are bound to resort to many lenders for getting money from treatment of their children. Strict actions are required under such circumstances to punish employers for not providing assistance for treatment. Apart from this, NCLP must incorporate some schemes to help ailing working children in order to minimise their dependence on money lenders.

IV.5 Co-operation With Departments Running the Child Rehabilitation Programme

A total of 532 sample households have received help from the various officials and departments running the child rehabilitation programme in the district. Of these 297 were in urban areas and 235 were in rural areas.

Table IV.5 : Opinion About Different Officials/ Departments for Running Child Rehabilitation Programmes

	Urban	Rural	District
No. of Sample Households with Child Rehabilitation Programmes	297 (100.0)	235 (100.0)	532 (100.0)
<u>No. of Household Reporting Cooperation with Each of the Depts :</u>			
Child Labour Welfare Department	227 (76.4)	177 (75.3)	404 (75.9)
Child Labour Welfare Centre	37 (12.5)	26 (11.1)	63 (11.8)
Non-Government Organization	33 (11.1)	32 (13.6)	65 (12.2)

Source : Primary Data Collection

Note : Figures in parentheses denote percentages

According to Table IV.5 a very large proportion of the sample house-holds in the district, 75.9 per cent reported co-operation from the Child Labour Welfare Department in an effort to rehabilitate the child labour. A slightly higher percentage of the total urban households, 76.4 per cent got co-operation with the department to help the child as compared to the percentage of total rural households (75.3 per cent of the total rural households got co-operation from the department).

The child labour welfare centre was the least popular department with which 11.8 per cent of the total sample households received help and cooperation to help the child labour in the district. Again a slightly higher percentage of the sample urban households (12.5 per cent) as compared to the rural households (11.1 per cent) reported co-operation with the centre under the rehabilitation programme.

Next in order of popularity were the Non-Governmental Organizations with which 12.2 per cent of the households reported cooperation. A larger percentage of the households in rural areas

cooperated with NGOs (13.6 per cent) as compared to urban areas (11.1 per cent).

Thus the above table shows that the child labour welfare department was the most popular department, inspiring confidence of a large section of households both in rural and urban areas. The child labour welfare centre was more popular in urban areas while the NGOs were more popular in rural areas.

CHAPTER V

AWARENESS AND BENEFIT FROM WELFARE SCHEMES AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROGRAMMES AMONG SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS

Number of social welfare schemes for child rehabilitation, family welfare and women and child welfare have been launched to improve the living standard and social awareness of the masses. Along with this number of poverty alleviation programmes are being run to reduce the number of families falling below poverty line in the district of Ferozabad. In this study, an endeavour has been made to evaluate the performance of these programmes in urban and rural parts of the district. In fact success of future of these programmes will also determine the success of failure of child rehabilitation programme to a great extent in the district.

V.1 Awareness About Welfare Projects

Table V.1 shows the awareness among the sample households of Ferozabad district about the various

government welfare projects. As is obvious the level of awareness about the welfare schemes among the sample households is very low, i.e., 18.6 per cent. Majority of the households are ignorant about the various welfare schemes being run by the government. Ignorance is greater among the urban households surprisingly. Only 8.6 per cent of the urban households are aware of the welfare schemes as

Table V.1 : Awareness of Welfare Projects/Schemes

	Urban	Rural	District
No. of Sample Households	325 (100.0)	351 (100.0)	676 (100.0)
<u>Awareness with Government Project/Scheme for Child/Women Welfare :</u>			
Yes	22 (8.6)	104 (29.6)	126 (18.6)
No	244 (75.1)	193 (54.9)	437 (64.6)
Know most of them	5 (17.9)	51 (54.8)	56 (44.4)
Know some of them	23 (82.1)	47 (45.2)	70 (55.6)

Source : Primary Data Collection

Note : Figures in parentheses denote percentages

compared to 29.6 per cent of the rural households. Thus, awareness among the rural households is more than three times that among urban households.

When enquired about the schemes they knew of 55.5 per cent of the total aware households said they knew about some of the schemes whereas 44.4 per cent said that they knew about most of the welfare schemes being run by the government. Again awareness among the rural households was much greater than among the urban households as can be seen clearly from the data. Only 17.9 per cent of the aware urban households said that they knew about most of the welfare schemes while 82.1 per cent said that they knew about only some schemes. However, in the rural areas 54.8 per cent of the aware households said they knew about most of the welfare schemes while 45.2 per cent said they knew about only some schemes. Thus, it can be safely concluded that awareness about the various welfare schemes in Ferozabad was greater among the rural households than among the urban ones.

Since the overall awareness about the welfare schemes run by the government is very low efforts

should be made by the government as well as non-government agencies to increase this awareness. This will help more and more households to avail of these schemes to alleviate their poverty.

V.2 Knowledge of Various Welfare Schemes

Table V.2 shows the knowledge of the sample households in the district have about the various schemes being run for the benefit of their families and children. The Aanganwadi scheme seems the most popular with 25.9 per cent of the households being aware of it followed by the family welfare programme with 15.1 per cent of the sample households being aware of the programme. Only 0.7 per cent of the sample households were aware of the Informal Education Programme while 2.8 per cent were aware of other programmes being run for their benefit.

Awareness about the Aanganwadi scheme was greater in rural areas than in urban areas. In fact the awareness in rural areas was more than double (34.5 per cent) that in urban areas (16.6 per cent). However, awareness about the Family Welfare Programme was greater in urban areas than in rural

areas. In urban areas awareness of this programme (21.2 per cent) was more than double that in rural areas (where it was 9.4 per cent).

Table V.2 : Knowledge of Various Welfare Schemes

	Urban	Rural	District
No. of Sample Households	325 (100.0)	351 (100.0)	676 (100.0)
<u>Name of Knowing Schemes</u>			
Aanganwadi	54 (16.6)	121 (34.5)	175 (25.9)
Family Welfare Programme	69 (21.2)	33 (9.4)	102 (15.1)
Informal Education Programme	2 (0.6)	3 (0.9)	5 (0.7)
Others	11 (3.4)	8 (2.3)	19 (2.8)

Source : Primary Data Collection

Note : Figures in parentheses denote percentages

Awareness of the informal education programme and other programmes was very less among the sample households of the district. Thus, it can be seen that what is needed is creation of awareness about all the welfare schemes being run by the government for rehabilitating child labour in Ferozabad.

V.3 Families Benefited from the Welfare Schemes

The total number of sample families benefiting from the welfare schemes run by the government is very less. They comprise only 10.1 per cent of the total sample households. Further, the total number of families covered under the child/women/social welfare schemes in rural areas is almost seven times those covered in urban areas. Thus there is a need of increasing coverage of various schemes in urban areas tremendously.

Of the benefited households, 73.5 per cent benefited from the Aanganwadi programme, 19.1 per cent from the Family Welfare Programme and 7.4 per cent from the informal education programme. In the urban areas only 25 per cent of the benefited sample households benefited from the Aanganwadi programme while 37.5 per cent each benefited from the family welfare and informal education programme. In the rural areas, of the total benefited households, 80 per cent benefited from the Aanganwadi schemes while 16.7 per cent and 3.3 per cent benefited from the family welfare and informal education programmes respectively.

Table V.3 : Families Benefited from the Welfare Scheme

	Urban	Rural	District
No. of Sample Households	325 (100.0)	351 (100.0)	676 (100.0)
Total No. of Households Covered Under Child/Women/Social Welfare Schemes	8 (2.5)	60 (17.1)	68 (10.1)
<u>Name of the Schemes/Projects Covering No. of Households</u>			
Aanganwadi	2 (25.0)	48 (80.0)	50 (73.5)
Family Welfare Programme	3 (37.5)	10 (16.7)	13 (19.1)
Informal Education Programme	3 (37.5)	2 (3.3)	5 (7.4)
<u>Actual Year of Availing it (No. of Households)</u>			
1996	1 (12.5)	46 (76.7)	47 (69.1)
1995	3 (37.5)	8 (13.3)	11 (16.2)
1994	2 (25.0)	1 (1.6)	3 (4.4)
1993	2 (25.0)	4 (6.6)	6 (8.8)
<u>Types of Benefits Availed by No. of Households:</u>			
Financial	5 (62.5)	41 (68.3)	46 (26.7)
Assets	-	16 (26.7)	16 (23.5)
Others	3 (37.5)	3 (5.0)	6 (8.8)

Source : Primary Data Collection

Note : Figures in parentheses denote percentages

A large number of the benefited households availed of the scheme in 1996. As can be seen from Table V.3 the number of households benefiting from the welfare schemes have increased by leaps and bounds from 1993 to 1996, both in rural as well as in urban areas.

Of the total benefited households 66.2 per cent got financial benefits from the schemes they availed of, 23.5 per cent got accessories benefit and 8.8 per cent got benefits of other types. In the urban areas 62.5 per cent of the households got financial benefits from the different schemes while 37.5 per cent got benefits of other types. In rural areas 68.3 per cent of the sample households got financial benefits, 26.7 per cent got accessories benefits and only 5.0 per cent got other benefits. It is thus very clear that most of the benefited families got financial assistance from the various schemes run by the government for their welfare.

V.4 Awareness About the Anti-Poverty Programmes

Table V.4 elaborates the data on the awareness about the anti-poverty programme among the sample

households. As the table clearly states only 40.8 per cent of the total sample households were aware about the anti-poverty programme, 59.2 per cent being totally ignorant about them. Of the aware households 93.5 per cent were aware of the IRDP, 23.1 per cent of the JRY, 11.6 per cent of DWACRA, 6.5 per cent of NRY, 5.8 per cent of TRYSEM and 4.3 per cent of other programmes.

In the urban areas awareness about the programmes prevailed in only 18.2 per cent of the sample households, majority 81.8 per cent of the households being in oblivion about the various programmes. Of the aware households, 64.4 per cent were aware of IRDP, 38.9 per cent of JRY, 16.9 per cent of TRYSEM, 15.3 per cent of NRY, 6.8 per cent of DWACRA and 1.7 per cent of other programmes.

In the rural areas majority of the households, i.e. 61.8 per cent were aware of the various anti-poverty programmes run for rehabilitating child labour. Of the aware sample households, all were aware of IRDP, 18.9 per cent of JRY, 12.9 per cent of DRACRA, 5.1 per cent of other programmes, 4.1 per cent of NRY and 2.7 per cent of TRYSEM.

Table V.4 : Awareness About Anti-Poverty Programmes

	Urban	Rural	District
No. of Sample Households	325 (100.0)	351 (100.0)	676 (100.0)
<u>Awareness Among No. of House-</u> <u>holds about Anti-Poverty</u> <u>Programmes :</u>			
Yes	59 (18.2)	217 (61.8)	276 (40.8)
No	266 (81.8)	134 (38.2)	400 (59.2)
<u>Specific Programme known by</u> <u>No. of Households:</u>			
IRDP	38 (64.4)	217 (100.0)	255 (93.5)
JRY	23 (38.9)	41 (18.9)	64 (23.1)
NRY	9 (15.3)	9 (4.1)	18 (6.5)
DWACRA	4 (6.8)	28 (12.9)	32 (11.6)
TRYSEM	10 (16.9)	6 (2.7)	16 (5.8)
Others	1 (1.7)	11 (6.1)	12 (4.3)

Source : Primary Data Collection

Note : Figures in parentheses denote percentages

From the above table it can be concluded that more than half the sample households were not aware of the anti-poverty programmes run by the government for their benefit. Awareness in the rural areas however was more than three times that in urban areas. This points to the fact that awareness campaigns must be launched in urban areas about the various programmes. The Table V.4 also indicates very strongly that awareness about the IRDP was maximum among the sample households. Thus awareness about other programmes must also be created among the people of Ferozabad so that they can help themselves.

**V.5 Number of Households Availing
Anti-Poverty Programme**

The sample households were asked whether they had availed of the programmes run by the government for their benefit. The responses are recorded in Table V.5. Of the total sample households in the district only 25.7 per cent responded that they had availed of the various anti-poverty programmes. 74.3 per cent replied that they had not availed of the programme. Of those who replied positively, 74.7

**Table V.5 : Availability of Anti-Poverty Programmes
Among Sample Households**

	Urban	Rural	District
No. of Sample Households	325 (100.0)	351 (100.0)	676 (100.0)
<u>Whether benefits for Anti-Poverty Programme Availed :</u>			
Yes	28 (8.6)	149 (41.6)	174 (25.7)
No	297 (91.4)	205 (58.4)	502 (74.3)
<u>If Yes, No. of Households Availing each Programme:</u>			
IRDP	18 (64.3)	112 (76.7)	130 (74.7)
JRY	4 (14.3)	6 (4.1)	10 (5.7)
NRY	3 (10.7)	-	3 (1.7)
DWACRA	1 (3.6)	15 (10.3)	16 (9.2)
TRYSEM	2 (7.1)	5 (3.4)	7 (4.0)
Others	-	8 (5.5)	8 (4.6)

Source : Primary Data Collection

Note : Figures in parentheses denote percentages

per cent availed of the IRDP, 9.2 per cent availed of DWACRA, 5.7 per cent under JRY, 4.6 per cent other programme, 4 per cent TRYSEM and 1.7 per cent availed of the NRY.

In the urban areas only 8.6 per cent of the households replied that they had availed of the various programmes while 91.4 per cent replied negatively. Of those who had availed of the various programmes 64.3 per cent were helped under the IRDP, 14.3 per cent under the JRY, 10.7 per cent under the NRY, 7.1 per cent under TRYSEM and 3.6 per cent under DWACRA.

In the rural areas 41.6 per cent replied that they availed help under the various programmes while 58.4 per cent denied availing any help under the various programmes. Of those who received help, 76.7 per cent received under the IRDP, 10.3 per cent under DWACRA, 5.5 per cent under other schemes, 4.1 per cent under JRY and 3.4 per cent under TRYSEM.

Thus it is obvious from the above table that in the rural areas more than five times as many households availed of the various programmes as compared to the urban areas. Secondly, the maximum

number of households benefited from the IRDP than from any other programmes.

V.6 Type of Availment Under Anti-Poverty Programme

Table V.6 shows how many households have availed of the anti-poverty programmes run by the Government for the rehabilitation of child labour. In the urban areas an average of 8092.3 rupees were spent under the IRDP programme. Of the total sample urban households who received financial assistance under the various programmes 68.4 per cent received financial assistance under the IRDP. Of the total number who received accessory help under the various programmes, 50 per cent received under IRDP. Of the total urban households who received other help from the various programmes, 66.7 per cent received under the IRDP. In the rural areas an average of 10326.81 rupees was spent under the IRDP. Of the total sample rural households receiving financial help from the various programmes 86.2 per cent received help from the IRDP programme. Of the total rural households receiving help of assets under various programmes 26.7 per cent received assets

**Table V.6 : Availability of Anti-Poverty Programmes
by No. of Households**

Name of Programme	Type of Assistance Availed by No. of Households						Expenditure per Household (Rs.)	
	Financial		Assets		Others		Urban	Rural
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural		
IRDP	13 (68.4)	106 (86.2)	3 (50.0)	4 (26.7)	2 (66.7)	2 (25.0)	8092.30	10326.81
JRY	2 (10.5)	4 (3.3)	1 (16.7)	1 (6.7)	1 (33.3)	1 (12.5)	6026.80	9056.20
NRY	2 (10.5)	-	1 (16.7)	-	-	-	5658.90	8904.50
DWACRA	1 (5.3)	6 (4.8)	-	7 (46.6)	-	2 (25.0)	4895.60	6425.85
TRYSEM	1 (5.3)	3 (2.4)	1 (16.7)	1 (6.7)	-	1 (12.5)	4000.00	5025.85
Others	-	4 (3.3)	-	2 (13.3)	-	2 (25.0)	3505.83	7508.75
Total	19 (100)	123 (100)	5 (100)	15 (100)	3 (100)	8 (100)	-	-

Source : Primary Data Collection

Note : Figures in parentheses denote percentages

from IRDP. Of the total rural households receiving other help 25 per cent received other help from IRDP.

In the urban areas an average of rupees 6026.8 was spent under the JRY. Of the total sample urban households receiving help under the various programmes 10.5 per cent of the sample urban households received financial help, 16.7 per cent received assets and 33.3 per cent received other help under the JRY. In the rural areas an average of 9056.2 rupees was spent under the JRY. 3.3 per cent of the sample rural households received financial help, 6.7 per cent received assets and 12.5 per cent received other help under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana.

Under the NRY an average of rupees 5658.9 was spent in the urban areas. Of the total households receiving help, 10.5 per cent received financial help and 16.7 per cent assets. In the rural areas an average of 8904.5 rupees were spent although no sample rural household benefited from it.

Under the DWACRA an average of 4895.6 rupees was spent in the urban areas. Of the total sample urban households receiving help under the various programmes 5.3 per cent received financial help. In the rural areas an average of Rs.6425.85 was spent

under the DWACRA. Of the total rural households receiving help under the various programmes, 4.8 per cent received financial help, 46.6 per cent assets and 25 per cent received other help.

Under the TRYSEM an average of Rs.4000 was spent in urban areas. Of the total sample urban households receiving help under the various programmes. 5.3 per cent received financial help and 16.7 per cent accessory help under TRYSEM. In the rural areas an average of rupees 5025.85 was spent under TRYSEM. Of the total rural households receiving help under the various programmes, 2.4 per cent received financial help, 6.7 per cent assets and 12.5 per cent other help under TRYSEM.

Under other programmes an average of Rs.3505.83 was spent in the urban areas although no sample urban households benefited from any of these schemes. In the rural areas an average of Rs.7508.75 was spent on other schemes. Of the total sample rural households receiving help under the various programmes 3.3 per cent received financial help, 13.3 per cent received assets and 25 per cent received other kinds of help under the other anti-poverty programmes.

The above analyses highlights two important things : one, on an average a larger amount was spent in rural areas under all the poverty alleviation programmes. Two, maximum number of households benefited under IRDP followed by the JRY, DWACRA, TRYSEM, others and NRY.

V.7 Satisfaction with Welfare Schemes

The sample households of Ferozabad were asked about the extent to which they were satisfied with the working of the rehabilitation and welfare schemes. Their responses are recorded in Table V.7. Only 23.2 per cent of the sample households said they were fully satisfied with the working of the various schemes. 0.4 per cent were partially satisfied and 2.1 per cent were not satisfied at all.

Satisfaction was greater in the rural areas as compared to the urban areas regarding the various schemes. In the rural areas 38.5 per cent of the sample households were fully satisfied with the working of the various schemes as compared to only 6.8 per cent in the urban areas. In the rural areas 0.6 per cent of the households were partially

satisfied with the schemes as compared to 0.3 per cent in the urban areas.

Table V.7 : Extent of Satisfaction with the Welfare Programmes

	Urban	Rural	District
No. of Sample Households	325 (100.0)	351 (100.0)	676 (100.0)
Satisfied	22 (6.8)	135 (38.5)	157 (23.2)
Not satisfied	5 (1.5)	9 (2.6)	14 (2.1)
Partially Satisfied	1 (0.3)	2 (0.6)	3 (0.4)

Source : Primary Data Collection

Note : Figures in parentheses denote percentages

Thus, it is obvious from above that the level of satisfaction from the various welfare schemes is very low among the sample households. Efforts are thus required to improve the working of these schemes to increase the level of satisfaction among the benefiting households.

V.8 Problems Faced in Availment of Welfare Schemes

Very few people have complained about the working of the welfare schemes for the rehabilitation of children. Of these sample households who complained 0.6 per cent each complained of non-cooperation by the banking system and insufficient financial assistance. 0.4 per cent

Table V.8 : Problems Faced in Availment of Welfare Scheme

	Urban Rural District		
No. of Sample Households	325 (100.0)	351 (100.0)	676 (100.0)
<u>Problems:</u>			
Non-cooperation of Banking System	-	4 (1.2)	4 (0.6)
Insufficient Financial Assistance	1 (0.3)	3 (0.9)	4 (0.6)
Unsuitable Assets	2 (0.6)	1 (0.3)	3 (0.4)
Faulty Broker System	2 (0.6)	-	2 (0.3)
Others	-	1 (0.3)	1 (0.1)

Source : Primary Data Collection

Note : Figures in parentheses denote percentages

complained of unsuitable assets given to them, 0.3 per cent of the faulty broker system and 0.1 per cent had other complaints.

The sample rural households had more complaints than the urban ones (Table V.8). In the rural areas 1.2 per cent of the sample households complained of non-cooperation by the banking system, 0.9 per cent of insufficient financial assistance and 0.3 per cent of unsuitable assets. In the urban areas 0.6 per cent of the sample households each complained of unsuitable assets given to them and the faulty broker system. 0.3 per cent complained of insufficient financial assistance.

CHAPTER VI

EXCLUSIVE COVERAGE OF CHILD LABOUR AFFECTED FAMILIES UNDER RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

As per exclusive provisions under NCLP, 25 per cent of the ongoing rural development programmes are to be diverted towards child labour affected families in the rural areas of district Ferozabad. A list of such households, having child labour problems has been prepared by UPDESCO, Lucknow, U.P. In order to evaluate the extent of benefit to these households, that list has been procured from the office of the ADM, Child Labour, Ferozabad. The list covers around 675 households dispersed among different blocks of district Ferozabad. A sample of 128 households (out of 675 listed households, i.e., around 19 per cent of total listed households) have been considered to assess the extent of benefits reaching the child labour affected households with respect to poverty alleviation programmes, DRDA schemes run by social welfare department and schemes run by SC, BC, Minorities Finance and Development Corporation.

VI.1 Children in Sample Households

Information relating to schooling and working of children in sample households is presented in Table VI.1. Out of 229 children in the age group of 5-14 years in these households 78.60 per cent are reported to be going to schools. Only 10 children (4.36 per cent) are going to special schools. Information given by parents further revealed that there are 23 working children in the age group of 5-14 years. These constitute 10.04 per cent of total children in this age group and they come from 20 households of our sample.

Table VI.1: Schooling of Children and Working Children

No. of Sample Households	128 (100.0)
No. of Children in the age group of 5-14 years	229 (100.0)
No. of School going children	180 (78.60)
No. of Children going to Special School	10 (4.36)
No. of Working Children in the age group of 5-14 years	23 (10.04)
No. of Households Having Working Children	20 (15.63)

Source : Primary Data Collection

Note : Figures in parentheses denote percentages

Analysis of data reveals that the pattern of schooling among the children of these households is satisfactory, from the point of view of schooling of 78.60 per cent children in the age group of 5-14 years. But the presence of merely 23 working children and only 10 students going to special schools raises some more issues. If the number of working children is so low (10.04 per cent) or the number of children eligible to attend special schools is so low (only 4.36 per cent) coming from only 20 (15.63 per cent) households, how can all the sample households be categorised under child labour affected families? In order to answer this question the list of child labour affected households needs to be re-examined. In case there are many more working children in these households, they are required to be enrolled in special schools. Simple schooling may not be suitable to them. In fact ordinary schooling may not provide stipend, mid-day meal or free books and stationery to children who have been working so far and schooling is required to rehabilitate them.

VI.2 Awareness About Child, Women and Social Welfare Programmes

Information contained in Table VI.2 indicates that around 90 per cent of the sample households have awareness about government run schemes for the development of child, women and social welfare. More than 59 per cent households have simple knowledge of these schemes. Only 5.47 per cent

Table VI.2 : Awareness About Government Schemes for Child/Women/Social Welfare Programmes

No. of Households	128 (100.0)
<u>Acquaintance with Child/Women/Social Welfare Programmes :</u>	
Yes	76 (59.38)
No	13 (10.15)
Know most of them	7 (5.47)
Know some of them	32 (25.00)
<u>If Know, List of Programmes :</u>	
Aanganwadi	76 (59.38)
Family Welfare Programme	19 (14.84)
Informal Education Programme	9 (7.03)
Others	11 (8.59)

Source : Primary Data Collection

Note : Figures in parentheses denote percentages

families knew most of the schemes and 25 per cent households knew some of the schemes.

Out of total sample households 59.38 per cent reported they knew about the Aanganwadi programme, 14.84 per cent had knowledge of family welfare programmes, and only 7.03 per cent family knew about informal education programmes and rest of the 8.59 per cent households had knowledge about different other programmes.

VI.3 Benefit Under Child, Women and Social Welfare Programmes

As against higher percentage of awareness among sample households about social welfare programmes, the benefit under these programmes has reached only 46.09 per cent of sample households. Data presented in Table VI.3 indicates that 74.58 per cent of beneficiaries are covered under Aanganwadi programme. Other 20.34 per cent households have received benefits under family welfare programmes. Rest of the 50.8 per cent families are covered under different other programmes.

Out of total sample beneficiaries, 57.63 per cent received financial benefits under these programmes. Some 30.51 per cent households were distributed assets under these programmes and remaining 11.86 per cent households received other kind of assistance under different welfare programmes.

Table VI.3 : Benefited Under Child/Women/Social Welfare Programmes

No. of Households	128 (100.0)
<u>Are You Covered Under Child/Women/Social Welfare Programmes :</u>	
Yes	59 (46.09)
No	69 (53.91)
<u>If Yes, Name the Project/scheme :</u>	
Aanganwadi	44 (74.58)
Family Welfare Programme	12 (20.34)
Others	3 (5.08)
<u>No. of Household Having :</u>	
Financial Benefits	34 (57.63)
Assets	18 (30.51)
Others	7 (11.86)

Source : Primary Data Collection

Note : Figures in parentheses denote percentages

VI.4 Acquaintance with Anti-Poverty Programmes

More than 98 per cent of the sample households knew very well about on-going anti-poverty programmes being run in their area. It is revealed through Table VI.4 that 35.94 per cent sample households have knowledge about IRDP related schemes. A total of 48 sample households

Table VI.4 : Acquaintance with Anti-Poverty Programme

No. of Households	128 (100.0)
<u>Acquaintance with Anti-Poverty Programmes:</u>	
Yes	126 (98.45)
No	2 (1.55)
<u>If Known, List of Programmes :</u>	
IRDP	46 (35.94)
JRY	20 (15.63)
NRY	7 (5.47)
DWACRA	48 (37.50)
TRYSEM	4 (3.13)
Others	7 (5.47)

Source : Primary Data Collection

Note : Figures in parentheses denote percentages

constituting 37.50 per cent, reported having sufficient knowledge about DWACRA programme in district Ferozabad. They also confirmed that they knew about their possibility of being associated with these programmes. Other 15.63 per cent, 5.47 per cent and 3.13 per cent of the sample households confirmed their awareness about JRY, NRY and TRYSEM programmes respectively. Remaining 5.47 per cent households had knowledge about some other anti-poverty programmes also being run through SC, EC, Minorities Finance and Development Corporation.

VI.5 Benefit Under Anti-Poverty Programmes

Data presented in Table VI.5 shows that 97.66 per cent households have received assistance under different anti-poverty programmes being run in district Ferozabad.

A programme-wise break-up of beneficiary households indicates that 76 per cent of the covered households have received help from IRDP schemes. 12 per cent households are found covered under DWACRA

Table VI.5 : Coverage/Benefit Under Anti-Poverty Programme

No. of Households	128 (100.0)
<u>Are You covered under Anti-Poverty Programmes:</u>	
Yes	125 (97.66)
No	3 (2.34)
<u>If Yes, Name of the Programmes :</u>	
IRDP	95 (76.00)
JRY	5 (4.00)
NRY	-
DWACRA	15 (12.00)
TRYSEM	-
Others	10 (8.00)
<u>No. of Households Received Loans/Schmes :</u>	
Financial Benefits	64 (51.20)
Assets	56 (44.80)
Others	4 (4.00)

Source : Primary Data Collection

Note : Figures in parentheses denote percentages

schemes. Only 4 per cent households have been covered under JRY programme in the total sample. Remaining 8 per cent households have been found covered under different poverty alleviation programmes run by SC, BC, Minority Finance and Development Corporation. None of the sample households was found covered under NRY and TRYSEM programmes. Thus, these figures indicate that despite satisfactory coverage of child labour affected families under anti-poverty programmes, some of the important programmes have not been used for the benefit of these households.

Of the total households receiving benefits under anti-poverty programmes, 51.2 per cent availed financial benefits, 44.8 per cent households were distributed assets and remaining 4.0 per cent households got some other facilities.

VI.6 Performance of Anti-Poverty Programmes

Though the coverage of anti-poverty programmes has reached the tune of 97.66 per cent in sample households having problem of child labour. But,

according to Table VI.6, only 88 per cent of beneficiary households were found fully satisfied with these programmes. Of the 12 per cent households, 10 per cent were not satisfied with these programmes at all and remaining 2 per cent reported partial satisfaction.

Table VI.6 : Opinion About the Performance of Anti-Poverty Programme.

No. of Households	125 (100.0)
<u>Satisfaction with the Programme:</u>	
Yes	110 (88.00)
No	13 (10.40)
Partially satisfied	2 (1.60)
<u>If No, Specification of Problems :</u>	
Non-Cooperation from the Banking System	2 (13.33)
Insufficient Amount of Assistance	3 (20.00)
Assets of Assistance are not beneficial	4 (26.67)
Broker System is not good	5 (33.33)
Others	1 (6.67)

Source : Primary Data Collection

Note : Figures in parentheses denote percentages

Further investigation into the causes of dissatisfaction revealed that 26.67 per cent households were not satisfied with the kind of assets being distributed in the form of assistance. According to them these assets are not of much use to them. These are a kind of imposition over them in the name of assistance. Another 20 per cent of beneficiary households reported that the assistance provided to them under poverty alleviation programmes is not sufficient to meet their specific requirements. Some 33.33 per cent households complained that all kind of assistance (financial or in the form of assets distribution) is provided through brokers in their area, this amounts to undue interference and leads to malpractices. Non cooperation on the part of banking system has also been reported by some 13.33 per cent covered households under poverty alleviation programmes. They complained of delayed payment of assistance amount and sometimes demanded some percentage share from banking officials for releasing payable amount. Remaining 1 per cent beneficiary households reported some more minor problems which happen to be a part of major problems.

Interpretation of this information indicates that despite sufficient coverage of anti-poverty programmes in sample areas, proper monitoring is still lacking. All the programmes are being run in a traditional manner, no special attention is being given for proper implementation of programmes. Suitability of specific programmes for specific group of households should be taken into consideration.

CHAPTER VII

SOME CASES OF REHABILITATED STUDENTS

The society running 10 centres for the rehabilitation of child labour in district is known as District Council for Child Labour (DCCL). The society is under the formal control of DM, Ferozabad as he is the Chairman of this society. But the actual functioning of DCCL is under the control of its coordinator and members of society. The society is funded by Ministry of Labour, Government of India. DCCL enjoys more autonomy in functioning as compared to Child Labour Welfare Society (CLWS). Because of autonomy, the concept of vocational education has been introduced in the centres run by DCCL.

In a meeting with coordinator and other officials of District Council for Child Labour (DCCL) the members of our study team were informed about the achievements of the society. On the request of our team members, the coordinator of the society managed to interview 16 rehabilitated

students of this society. Study team conducted a detailed interview with each of the 16 rehabilitated students.

The information relating to 6 rehabilitated students is presented in Table VII.1. Out of 16 students, 15 were educated upto V standard and remaining one student was educated upto Class VI in DCCL. All the students received formal as well as vocational education from this centre. Vocational education included - tailoring, basket making, candle making and some other trades. All the students were given vocational training in DCCL and it was found to be useful for many of them for their subsequent settlement. The only problem they faced because of non-recognition of formal education of DCCL.

Out of 16 students, 4 are employed in government services, 6 are working as skilled labourers, six students are engaged in self-business using the initial skills/vocational training from DCCL. One of the 16 students preferred to go in for higher study. He is getting higher education along with earning some money for meeting his personal and

study expenses. The average monthly income of these rehabilitated students turns out to be Rs.1256.

Table VII.1 : Rehabilitated Students From Special Schools

No. of Sample Students		16
Name of Institution	DCCW	
Schooling Standard of Students	V	15
	VI	1
Type of Education	Formal	16
	Vocational	16
Present Activity :	Service	4
	Skilled Labourers	6
	Self Business	5
	Higher Study	1
Average Monthly Income (Rs.)		1256

Source : Primary Data Collection

The information about 16 rehabilitated students justifies the provision of vocational

education for the future settlement of students. However, the level of vocational education found in the special schools run by DCCL is not satisfactory. There should have been more trained staff and improved facilities for imparting vocational training in these centres. The special schools run by Child Labour Welfare Society (CLWS) do not have provision for vocational education. Apart from this, the formal education in both the societies (CLWS and DCCL) is not recognized by the state government. Because of these shortcomings, students of these societies faced severe difficulties.

CHAPTER VIII

NCLP FERROZABAD : PUBLIC OPINION

In this part of study, views of some selected persons have been taken on the performance of NCLP, Ferozabad. The identified persons are from different walks of life and are directly or indirectly associated with this project. The purpose of this exercise is to have public opinion about process, content and impact of project. The persons interviewed in this connection represent government officials, trade and labour union leaders, teachers, professors, students, social workers, advocates, traders, factory owners and industrialists.

Deputy Labour Commissioner, Ferozabad who is also the project director of NCLP has expressed his views on the awareness campaign of the project. He informed that a sum of Rs.5 lakh has been sanctioned to be utilized for public awareness about this project. One lakh has already been spent for this purpose during the year 1997-98. The use of

hoardings, distribution of pamphlets, cinema slides, advertisement in newspapers, cultural programmes and seminars are some mediums which have been used for launching sensitisation and awareness campaign. As an outcome of these efforts each and every family and child residing in Ferozabad knows about the project. Parents have come to understand that they should not permit their children to work as child labour. He accepted that awareness campaign has not been time bound, delay is because of frequent transfers of district magistrates. Being the highest authority of NCLP at district level, each officer takes initiative in his own way. After the departure of one officer another restarts the process, this results in discontinuation in on-going campaign.

Deputy Labour Commissioner (DLC), Ferozabad has further accepted that education given in special schools is not recognized. In the absence of this, no examinations are being conducted and no certificates are being given to students. This major draw back may result in higher drop-outs in students studying in special schools. He informed that recognition of course is not possible unless

required norms are fulfilled. As per norms for recognition, salaries to teachers in special schools should be paid according to rules of minimum wages. The kind of accommodation available in special schools is also not fulfilling the conditions for getting recognition. Taking into consideration these shortcomings, concerned authorities are making efforts for getting relaxation in the recognition norms of education in special schools.

Giving information on functioning of NCLP, the DLC said that he is not authorised to take any financial and administrative decision while working for the project. All financial powers are in the hands of ADM Child Labour who is also Vice President of Child Labour Welfare Society (CLWS), Ferozabad. According to DLC, these powers should have been given to project director because he has to look after day to day functioning of the project. In fact NHRC had given recommendations for such a system. Higher authorities at the system level and NHRC should reconsider a provision for appointing a full time project director with all financial and administrative powers for the smooth functioning of the project in Ferozabad.

Speaking on achievements of NCLP, he showed his satisfaction for being able to enroll 3000 students in special schools in Ferozabad. These children are spending six hours in schooling otherwise they might have been employed as child labourers. He again informed about the efforts which are being made for getting recognised the education of these schools. The provision of vocational education in these schools has also been taken up. Pandit Sundarlal Sharma Vyavsayik Shiksha Sansthan, Bhopal has to produce its report for identifying required type of vocational education in special schools run under NCLP, Ferozabad. The provision for the same has initially been recommended by Human Rights Commission for implementation through Human Resource Development Ministry.

In another interview Assistant Labour Commissioner, Ferozabad who is also treasurer of Child Labour Welfare Society (CLWS) expressed his views that the performance of NCLP has not been satisfactory because of non-availability of funds in time. The budget for the year 1996-97 has been

received after the closer of the financial year. If these funds would have been available in time, the performance of NCLP might have been better. He further informed that Rs.1 crore and 60 lakh is the sanctioned budget for NCLP, Ferozabad during the financial year 1997-98. Rs.60 lakh have been received so far. This include Rs.25 lakh to be spent for opening new special schools. The sanctioned amount for the project is not sufficient to meet all expenses for the satisfactory functioning of the project. In this context he cited the example of another project 'Disha' which is also working in Ferozabad at a smaller scale. The salary to teachers, quality of nutritional food for children and infrastructural facilities are found far better in 'Disha' as comapred to NCLP.

Speaking on other problems of the project he said that the task of enforcement under NCLP could not be done properly because of non-availability of project staff. Most of the works for NCLP are being undertaken through the staff of the Labour Commissioner's office. As a result of this practice, ALC and DLC remain busy with the functioning of NCLP. They hardly get time to

dispose off routine jobs at the labour commissioner office. He suggested that at least two senior independent officers should be there to take care of NCLP.

While giving his personal opinion about the progress of NCLP in Ferozabad, Deputy Labour Commissioner, Agra Division said that there is 80 per cent improvement in NCLP as compared to last one and a half year. For the last one and a half year the task of enforcement is also being done. At least we have been able to withdraw child labour from hazardous work in factories located in urban areas. But as an outcome of this, the job so far done in factories has been shifted to household level. It is very difficult to enforce labour laws on the child labours working at household level. Now in usual practice, the factory owners are giving their job to child labourers at household levels through contractors. Contractors deliver jobs at households and take finished material back from households to factory owners. In rural areas also many children are engaged in the job of joining bangles at the household level. He attributed the reason for this phenomenon to economic non-viability of families.

Parents are bound to take work from their children on account of economic hardship.

Deputy Labour Commissioner, Agra Division has suggested formation of a cooperative society in rural areas to develop a better work place for starting glass bangle work. Presently the work done at village level is neither done in safe and proper sanitary conditions nor villagers are able to sell their products efficiently. Thus, in order to maintain sanitation in working conditions and viability in this work, formation of cooperative societies will be beneficial. According to him child labour engaged in bangle processing work in unorganised sector at the village level can not be withdrawn all of a sudden. The formation of cooperative societies will be helpful in improving the working conditions at the place of work.

Expressing his views on functioning of special schools sponsored by NCLP he agreed that teachers working in these schools are not being remunerated according to minimum wages rules. And also stipend and other facilities being given to students are far less than their minimum requirements. These all are required to be improved.

The proprietor Advance Glass Group of Industries, Mr. B.K. Gupta, expressed his views on functionin of NCLP in Ferozabad. He said that contents of NCLP are very good but their implementation is not being taken care of by the local officials in a responsible manner. Speaking on child labour he said that reason for elimination of child labour from glass industry does not have competent enforcement of NCLP and it is due to provision of heavy penality over factory owners for employing child labour. He further said that glass industry in Ferozabad is only place where wages paid to child and adult are same. Factory owners are not obliged to employ child labourers.

He pointed out that children in factories are not employed by employers but there are parents of those children who pressurise factory owners for giving jobs to their children. Parents of child labourers are usually interested in developing work skill in their children through sending them for work. They have experienced that existing schooling has not been able to provide them job opportunities. He was not fully convinced with the statement that

workers are developing diseases mainly because of working in glass industries under hazardous conditions. He said that their bad habits also on account of which these workers develop ill health and various diseases. On the issue of special schools for child labourers he said that a better system for schooling and rehabilitation of these children should be experimented at a smaller scale so that in future a better system may be replicated on affected children in general.

Another factory owner expressed his views on child labour working in the glass industry. He said that no child is presently working in glass factories in Ferozabad city. He said of his own experience that no worker in glass industry can acquire required skills unless he starts work since childhood. Thus, involvement of child labour in glass work is a stage of developing some skill.

Speaking on the performance of NCLP, the owner of a glass factory in Ferozabad city reported that they are not employing child labour in their factories because of legislative measures implemented through NCLP. According to him 30 to 40 per cent jobs in a glass factory are non-hazardous.

Child labours should be permitted to undertake such jobs for acquiring some skill. In the absence of training institutes for the development of such skill among children the future of glass industry in India will be in bleak. He informed that many parents of child labourers are still coming to them for the employment of their children. In the absence of any alternate arrangement the households having child labourers are suffering from acute economic problems.

Teachers of a special school reported that though schools are running, students are also attending their classes, but many of them (about 30 per cent) still are working in glass industries. It is because their family income is very low and amount of stipend given to them is very low. Another point was made that special schools are not having those minimum facilities and infrastructure which are available in other basic schools run by Zila Parishad or District Basic Shiksha Adhikari. Salary given to teachers, other infrastructural facilities in special schools are far lower level as compared to these. The allotted amount for books and stationery is neither spent in full nor it is

given in time. The quality and quantity of nutritional food is not satisfactory.

Many students studying in special schools have complained against quality of nutritional food served during schooling hours. They have further confirmed that usually they also work along with studying. Their normal working hours are 2 to 3 hours and they manage to earn Rs.4 to 5 during this period. The students interviewed reported that they work in home along with their parents.

One of the labour union leaders also being member of child labour welfare society, reported in an exclusive interview that most of the child labourers used to work in factories under hazardous conditions at a temperature of 1400 to 1800 degree celsius. With the strict implementation of NCLP those child labourers are not visible. But still they are found working under hazardous conditions in some other places. Generally most of the child labourers have so far worked in factories have been shifted to homes for doing the same job. In fact nature of work is still hazardous even within household boundaries. The main reason for employing child labour in factories, according to him, is that

they are more frisk as compared to adults in shifting of melted glass from one furnace to another which requires very fast mobility. The job of joining, which is done at household level, is semi hazardous and being performed in a large scale in urban and rural households.

Special 25 per cent provision of rural development schemes in rural child labour affected families is also not being implemented properly because of negative role played by banking officials and middlemen. According to labour leader, NCLP is not getting required cooperation from parents of child labourers and local masses. In one of the surveys he was with an NCLP official to have information about households having child labour in a locality of Ferozabad city. Most of the residents of the area and parents of such households were not ready to disclose the identity of such children and households. He lastly concluded that there is enough awareness about NCLP in the district. There should be a check on some fictitious agencies and persons who are simultaneously involved in misinforming masses about NCLP for serving their vested interests.

The president of glass labour panchayat has reported in replying to a question about the performance of NCLP and his contribution in it. He said that many child labourers were brought under legal process and employers were convicted through enforcement but ultimately they were released through legal process. Later on children were removed from factories. But there is sizeable number of children who are engaged in the processing of glass bangle manufacturing at the household level. For example joining of bangles is done in a dark room using kerosene oil lamp. This leads to diseases like TB. NCLP has not been able to control such involvements of children in such jobs in Ferozabad. He further suggested that for the speedy implementation of NCLP, there should be a provision to regularise wages paid to adult workers of glass factories. With the increament in the wage rate to adult workers (which is presently very low) there will be a marked reduction in the number of child labourers. He further pointed out that most of the staff of the labour commissioners office is engaged in NCLP. None of their routine work is being disposed off. There should be an additional staff

(other than the staff of labour commissioner office) for NCLP.

General Secretary, U.P. Congress Committee Labour Cell and also Secretary, Chudi Judai Sangharsh Morcha has explained some real problems relating to child labour in Ferozabad. According to them, it is important to solve the problems relating to adult labour engaged in glass industry in order to identify the real problems of child labour in glass industry.

One of the advocates dealing in cases relating to problems of child labour has given his views in an interview. He has taken up many cases of challans done by Labour Inspectors against factory owners for taking work illegally in factories. Most of the cases of child labour brought in the court are baseless because usually they fail to prove that workers were children. Hence in most of the cases accused are released. He further said that there are more than 400 pending cases in court against the work taken by child labourers in godowns. He expressed that unsolved cases are because of many contradictory rulings against employing child labour in different kinds of activities. He lamented that

NCLP has so far not been able to solve real problems relating to child labourers and their families. In fact project must launch some schemes to provide employment opportunities for the members of child labour affected households.

Expressing his views on the problem of child labour in Ferozabad, Prof. Srivastava, a teacher in a post-graduate college and secretary DCCL, said that the problem of child labour still persists, but with the implementation of NCLP, the form of child labour has undergone change. The child labour has started working at the household level. It is very difficult to control the working of child labour at the household level due to inappropriate legislation. He further said that proper implementation of NCLP depends upon the attitude of the higher authorities at the district level. Sometimes many DMs have not taken required initiative or initiative in right direction for implementing NCLP in Ferozabad. Under such circumstances, the efforts made by subordinate officials like DLC remain ineffective. Thus, attitude of DM and his positive thinking for implementation of NCLP is very important to get required results in this direction.

He further pointed out that whole listing for identifying child labour in urban as well as rural areas is doubtful. New special schools are proposed to be opened in the areas where number of child labour is more than 100. The process of identification is not authentic, the NGOs, who are to be given the task of running these schools are being treated as profit earning organizations. In fact, these schools can not be run with the motive of profit earning. It is not proper to act on these lines either from the side of authorities or NGOs. He further pointed out that provision of vocational training in DCCL is discouraged by administration. No provisions have been made so far to recognize the education of these special schools. The appointment of employees under NCLP at different levels is made on purely temporary basis. Neither they are getting required remuneration nor timely payment is made. All this shows that administrative issues relating to proper implementation of NCLP is not being taken up seriously either at local level or at higher levels in administration.

CHAPTER IX

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Following are the findings and recommendations of the evaluation study for National Child Labour Project, Ferozabad.

1. Analysis relating to number and location of special schools for rehabilitation of child labour reveals that these schools are located only in one municipal area and in three blocks. Number and location pattern of existing special schools suggest that there should be more schools in rest of the two municipal areas and three blocks.
2. Out of 40 centres for rehabilitation of child labourers, 27 are located in urban areas and rest of the 13 centres are in rural areas of the district. There are 3165 students studying in these centres, out of these 2061 are studying in urban centres and rest of the 1104 are in rural centres. There are two agencies in the district to run centres for



A MEETING IN LABOUR COMMISSSTONER'S OFFICE, FEROZABAD

special schools for rehabilitation of child labour. Maximum number of students, i.e. 2665 (84 per cent) are enrolled in the schools run by child labour welfare society (CLWS). Rest of the 500 (16 per cent of total) children are enrolled in district council for child labour (DCCL).

In the schools run by DCCL, out of total 500 students, 200 are getting vocational training. But in the schools run by CLWS, there is no provision for vocational education. The very purpose of these schools is not fulfilled unless students are not imparted vocational training along with formal education. The level of vocational training in special schools run by DCCL is also not found upto the mark. Number of students getting vocational training is very small and the quality of vocational training in these schools is very poor.

3. The caste-wise composition of the students indicates that around 85 per cent students in special schools belong to SC and BC groups.

Thus, most of the working children who have been placed under rehabilitation programme belong to SC and BC groups in the district of Ferozabad.

4. Year-wise break-up of school going students showed that most of the teaching activities in the special schools of district Ferozabad were initiated during last two years.
5. A class-wise distribution of students indicated that by and large younger children were brought under the process of conversion through special schools but in urban areas some elder children were also brought under the process of conversion through these schools.
6. A perusal of male-female distribution of class-wise enrolment in special schools indicated that in each successive higher class proportion of female students has gone down. The proportion of female students has on an average been found below 50 per cent in special schools.



AN INTERVIEW WITH DEPUTY LABOUR COMMISSSTONER,
AGRA DIVISION

7. The facility of nutritional food, books and stationery were available to 100 per cent students in urban and rural areas. But the medical check-up was confined upto only 17.49 per cent of the sample students. All the students studying in special schools were not satisfied with the amenities available in the schools. Out of 532 sample students only 35.71 per cent have expressed satisfaction with the facilities available during schooling. Most of the dissatisfied students have shown their dissatisfaction owing to poor quality of nutritional food. The facility of books and stationery has not found to be satisfactory. Untimely and delayed disbursement of stipend has also been a regular phenomenon as reported by students as well as by their respective parents.

In the light of these findings, the quantity and quality of facilities available in special schools must be standardized. These are required to be improved considering the limited number of schools and availability of

government staff to manage the child labour project in Ferozabad.

8. On an average 68 per cent students were found to be working while getting education in special schools in district Ferozabad. The year-wise data showed that most of the sample students were working along with studying, only during recent two years. This shows that activities and campaign led by NCLP could not bring down percentage of working children in Ferozabad. However, during the year 1996-97 percentage of working students came down to 21.27 per cent which was 43.64 per cent of total students during the year 1995-96.
9. Because of enforcement of labour laws through NCLP, more than 94 per cent working children were found to be working with contractors. Remaining less than 6 per cent were working in factories. The same trend has been observed in urban as well as in rural areas of the district. The contractors supply unfinished material at the household of the working children which is completed within the

household. Employing a child labour through this process becomes safer because while working at household level they can't be questioned according to existing legislations. In the light of existing problem in the implementation of enforcement some changes in legislation are needed.

10. An overall analysis of data relating to reason for working among children attending special schools suggested that in view of more than 65 per cent working students are because of their low level of household income; priorities should be fixed in NCLP to incorporate programmes for enhancing the household incomes of child labour affected families.
11. It is found that out of 362 working children studying in special schools 56 (more than 15 per cent) had to suffer by becoming handicap, developing chronic diseases or some other kind of ailment. The existing magnitude of ailment and suffering among working students showed that very purpose of starting special schools is not fulfilled. It is expected from NCLP that at least students enrolled in special

schools should not be allowed to work as child labour and consequently should not suffer from such diseases.

12. An analysis relating to extent of dissatisfaction among working students in urban and rural areas shows that a significant number of students enrolled in special schools for rehabilitation are still working and a significant proportion of these is found to be dissatisfied with the kind of conditions in which they are working.

All this shows that most of the exploitative practices are still being applied on the child labour of Ferozabad in urban and rural areas. The only achievement in this context may be considered that at least number of working children has gone down with the starting of special schools. It is still needed to streamline the measures which could minimise the number of working children within the enrolled students in special schools.

13. The data relating to availability of facilities to working children at the place of

work showed that working conditions of these children were very poor. On an average only 9 per cent working students have availed basic facilities. More than 93 per cent child workers were not provided with even facilities like drinking water, light and sanitary conditions at the place of work.

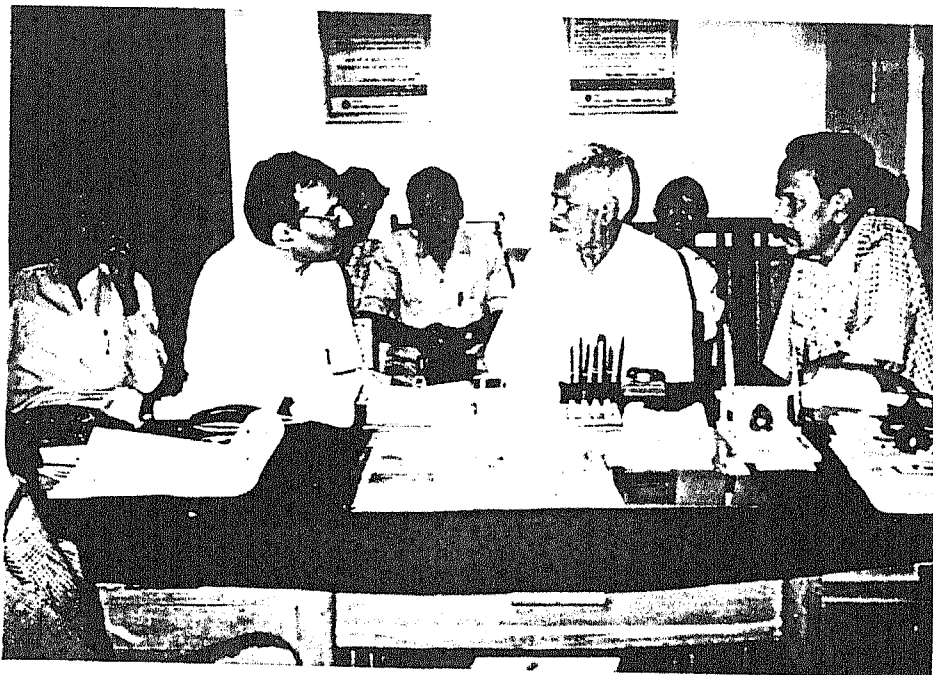
14. The students belonging to urban areas devoted more time for normal working and also for overtime as compared to their rural counterparts. The average monthly income is reported to be Rs.235 in urban areas and Rs.190 in rural parts of the district Ferozabad. Data relating to average working hours and corresponding income of the working students suggest that the students are required to be engaged in some vocational training during their study in special schools. Along with this they are required to be supplemented with some additional income either individually or at their household level in order to withdraw them successfully from the existing working system.

15. In 676 sample households, the percentage of population in the age group of 5 - 14 years has been 44.75 per cent. The population percentage in this age group turns out to be quite high (48.90 per cent) in urban areas as compared to 41.08 per cent in rural areas. The population of girl children in this age group is also recorded to be higher (44.41 per cent) in urban areas as against 42.81 per cent in rural areas. The percentage of infant population (below 5 years) was only 5.57 per cent of total sample population in urban areas, has gone upto 17.76 per cent in rural areas. This trend suggests taking required measures to cope up with the problem of child labour more efficiently in near future in rural parts of Ferozabad. So far activities under NCLP have been concentrated mainly in urban parts of the district.
16. An analysis of data relating to literacy levels indicated that the sample population has not been found lagging behind either at the district level or at the state level.

17. The picture of occupational structure of sample population indicated engagement of the majority working population as labourers in glass work industry in rural and urban parts of the district. Because of this reason, most of the parents are encouraging the involvement of their children in same activities. Besides engagement in glass work as labour, 20 per cent working population is involved in activities like contract work, service and other businesses. The percentage of population as cultivators and agricultural labourers has been only 5.77 per cent of the total working population in our sample. The average per capita monthly income of population in sample has been Rs.147.70. No significant difference is found between the average per capita incomes in urban and rural areas.
18. Out of total working population in sample, 57.30 per cent has started working below the age of 14 years. In urban areas 64.86 per cent workers and in rural areas 46.53 per cent workers started working below the age of 14

years. Thus, incidence of prevailing practice of working as child labour in sample areas is found to be of higher order in urban areas.

19. The parents view on the performance of rehabilitation programme for working children indicated that in the urban areas large proportion of households were satisfied (84 per cent) as compared to households in rural areas (74.6 per cent). Of the dissatisfied households in the urban areas, large proportion of households complained against unsuitable school timings and untimely stipend. In rural areas the parents reported the problem of improper teaching and low quantity and insufficient quality of the meal.
20. Out of 676 sample households 63.6 per cent wanted financial help which would help rehabilitate the children of their family. Those suggesting land or housing comprised 12.8 per cent of the total sample households. 10.5 per cent households suggested technical help be given to the children and 2.8 per cent also suggested other kinds of help. A larger



AN INTERVIEW WITH LABOUR UNION LEADERS

proportion of the rural households wanted land/housing help (15.7 per cent) as compared to the urban households (9.9 per cent) to help rehabilitate child labour.

21. Expressing views on kind of education required for children under rehabilitation programme, 34.76 per cent parents preferred formal education for their male children. At the same time 49.41 per cent parents felt the need for technical education for their male children. A group constituting 9.32 per cent of sample households has shown preference for including formal and technical education both in the curriculum of special schools for child rehabilitation. For girl students more parents (48.52 per cent) have preferred formal education. In rural areas 49 per cent parents and in urban areas 48 per cent parents wanted formal education for their girl children. It is expected that inclusion of technical/vocational education in the course of special schools will attract more students. Parents may also get encouragement in anticipation of

better employment opportunities for their children in near future.

22. Many parents having children as child labour in sample households, were not ready to send them for schooling. In fact, they did not found any attraction in schooling of their children from the point of view of money income. The kind of education imparted in special schools according to them, is not sufficient to engage their children in gainful employment in future also. In case of girl children, social customs and economic problems did not allow parents to send their children for schooling. Around 79 per cent parents in urban areas reported that social customs did not allow them to send female children for schooling. They preferred them to be employed as child labour for working on contract basis.
- Giving their basic opinion about schooling of their male and female children, parents of 93.49 per cent sample households were in favour of sending their boys to schools. On an average 89.35 per cent parents favoured schooling for girl children.

Considering the reported reason for not sending male and female child labour to schools, NCLP is required to add some more dimensions in its agenda. First, vocational/technical training should be included in the curriculum. Secondly, some more programmes should be added in NCLP to minimise the economic problems of child labour affected families. Thirdly, social awareness campaign should be launched so that discrimination between male and female children could be eliminated at the household level. As per agenda of United Nations Convention, the establishment of compulsory education should be a necessary condition for the reduction and abolition of child labour.

23. As per information provided by the parents of the child labourers, more than 70 per cent children are engaged in different categories of hazardous work in the glass industry of Ferozabad. The impact of NCLP with respect to curb this practice appears to be little less effective.

24. The information provided by child labour affected households revealed that out of 676 sample households 41 had children with health problems because of working under hazardous conditions in glass and bangle industries of Ferozabad. Out of total ailing children 31.77 per cent suffered due to hard labour. For 26.83 per cent ailing children, reason of health problem was excessive pollution at the place of work. Remaining 41.46 per cent ailing children had health problems for different reasons.

25. Some statistics on source and progress of treatment for ailing children indicated that out of 41 households having ailing children, 24.39 per cent are treated at district hospital. Other 14.63 per cent are in different government hospitals for treatment. Remaining 60.98 per cent have approached private doctors for treatment. In sum, on an average only 39.02 per cent households are managing to get public medical facilities for the treatment of their children.

26. Regarding progress of on-going treatment, only 46.34 per cent families have reported normal progress in health. Rest of the 53.66 per cent households reported no progress in the health conditions of children from this treatment.
27. Information relating to source of assistance for treatment indicated that only 39.02 per cent households received assistance from government sources. Rest of the households received help either from employer or from money lenders. It is again surprising that only 14.63 per cent of the suffering families received assistance from employers. More than 46 per cent patients received monetary assistance only from money lenders. NCLP may play an active role to overcome this problem by incorporating some scheme for helping ailing children.
28. Another set of information regarding level of awareness about various welfare schemes being run by the government revealed that awareness about the welfare schemes in Ferozabd was greater among the rural households than among



DEPUTY LABOUR COMMISSIOENR, FERROZABAD

the urban ones. Since the overall awareness about the welfare schemes run by the government is very low efforts should be made by the government as well as non-government agencies to increase this awareness. Awareness of the informal education programme and other programmes is found to be very less among sample households.

29. The total number of sample families benefiting from the welfare schemes run by the government is very less. They comprise only 10.01 per cent of the total sample households. Further, the total number of families covered under the child/women/social welfare schemes in rural areas is almost seven times than those covered in urban areas. Thus, there is a need of increasing coverage of various schemes in urban areas tremendously.

30. Regarding awareness about anti-poverty programmes, only 40.8 per cent of the total sample households were aware about the anti-poverty programme. Of the aware households 93.5 per cent were aware of the IRDP, 23.1 per

cent of the JRY, 11.6 per cent of DWACRA, 6.5 per cent of NRY, 5.8 per cent of TRYSEM and 4.3 per cent of other programmes. The awareness about the IRDP was maximum among the sample households. Thus awareness about other programmes must also be created among the people of Ferozabad so that they can help themselves.

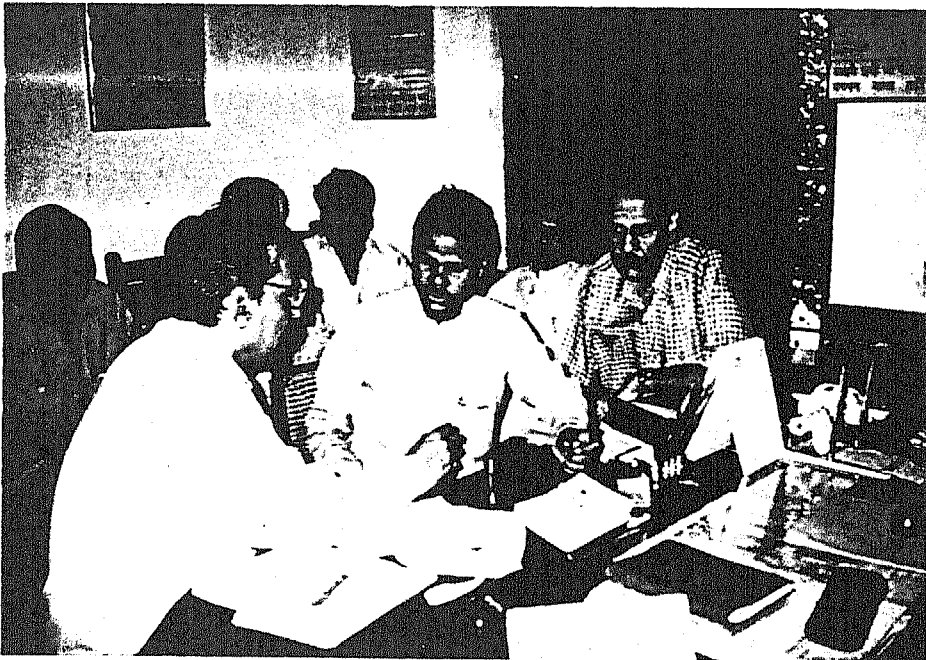
31. Of the total sample households in the district only 25.7 per cent responded that they had availed of the various anti-poverty programmes. Of those availing anti-poverty programmes, 74.7 per cent availed of the IRDP, 9.2 per cent availed of DWACRA, 5.7 per cent under JRY, 4.6 per cent other programmes, 4 per cent TRYSEM and 1.7 per cent availed of the NRY.

It is further found that in the rural areas more than five times as many households availed of the various programmes as compared to the urban areas. Secondly, the maximum number of households benefited from the IRDP than from any other programmes.

32. The sample households of Ferozabad were asked about the extent to which they were satisfied with the working of the rehabilitation and welfare schemes. Only 23.2 per cent of the sample households said they were fully satisfied with the working of the various schemes. 0.4 per cent were partially satisfied and 2.1 per cent were not satisfied at all. Thus, it is obvious that the level of satisfaction from various welfare schemes was very low among the sample households. Efforts are thus required to improve the working of these schemes to increase the level of satisfaction among the benefiting households.

33. As per provisions under NCLP, 25 per cent of the on-going rural development programmes are to be diverted towards child labour affected families in the rural areas of Ferozabad. A list of such households, having child labour problem has been prepared by UPDESCO, Lucknow, U.P.

In order to evaluate the extent of benefit to these households that list has been procured



A MEETING WITH LABOUR UNION LEADERS

from the office of the ADM, Child Labour, Ferozabad. The list covers about 675 households spread among different blocks of district Ferozabad. A sample of 128 households have been considered to assess the extent of benefits reaching the child labour affected households with respect to poverty alleviation programmes, DRDA schemes run by social welfare departments and schemes run by SC, BC, minorities finance and development corporation.

Analysis of data reveals that the pattern of schooling among the children of these households is satisfactory from the point of view of high percentage (78.60 per cent) of schooling among children in the age group of 5-14 years. But merely 23 working children and only 10 students going to special schools in the sample of 128 households shows that list of child labour affected households has some flaws. In order to identify those flaws the list of child labour affected households needs to be re-examined.

34. While assessing the extent of benefit under child, women and social welfare programmes reaching to listed rural households in this category it is found that out of total sample beneficiary, 57.63 per cent received financial benefits under these programmes. Some 30.54 per cent households were distributed assets under these programmes and remaining 11.86 per cent households received other kind of assistance under different welfare programmes.
35. Data further showed that 97.66 per cent of the sample household coming under this category have received assistance under different anti-poverty programmes being run in district. Figures further indicated that despite satisfactory coverage of child labour affected families under anti-poverty programmes, some of the important programmes have not been used for the benefit of these households. Of the total sample households receiving benefits under anti-poverty programmes, 51.2 per cent availed financial benefits, 44.8 per cent households were distributed assets and remaining 4.0 per cent households got some



AN INTERVIEW WITH A SOCIAL WORKER

other benefits.

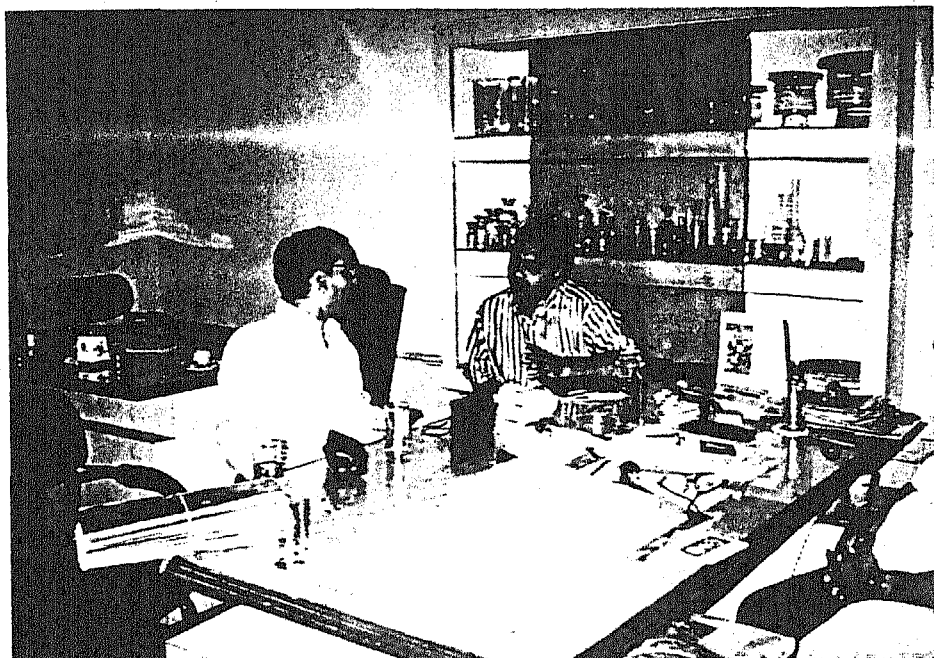
36. Despite sufficient coverage of anti-poverty programmes in sample areas, proper monitoring is still found to be lacking. All the programmes are being run in a traditional manner, no special attention is being given for proper implementation of programmes.
37. The information regarding 16 rehabilitated students justified the provision of vocational education for the future settlement of students. However, the level of vocational education found in special schools run by DCCL was not satisfactory. There should have been more trained staff and improved facilities for imparting vocational training in these centres.
38. In the last part of the study views of some selected persons have been taken to assess the public opinion on the performance of NCLP. The persons interviewed in this connection represented government officials, trade and labour union leaders, teachers, professors,

students, social workers, advocates, factory owners and industrialists.

Giving their view on the performance of NCLP in Ferozabad government officials associated with this project has expressed that as an outcome of awareness campaign for NCLP each and every family and child residing in Ferozabad knows about the project. Parents have come to understand that they should not permit their children to work as child labour. In this connection DLC, Ferozabad accepted that awareness campaign has not been time bound.

39. Deputy Labour Commissioner (DLC), Ferozabad further accepted that education of special school is not recognised. This may result in higher drop-outs in students studying in these schools. He informed that recognition of course is not possible unless required norms are fulfilled. Taking into consideration these shortcomings, concerned authorities are making efforts for getting relaxation in the recognition norms of education in special schools.

40. Higher authorities at the system level and NHRC should consider a provision for appointing a full time project director with all financial and administrative powers for the smooth functioning of the project in Ferozabad. DLC has informed that presently all these powers are with ADM, Child Labour and D.M.
41. Informing about the achievement of NCLP, DLC informed that we have been able to enroll 3000 students in special schools in Ferozabad. These children are spending six hours in schools. The provision for vocational education in these schools has also been taken up.
42. Assistant Labour Commissioner, Ferozabad (ALC) who is also treasurer of Child Labour Welfare Society expressed his views that the performance of NCLP has not been satisfactory because of non-availability of funds in time. He further said that the task of enforcement under NCLP could not be done properly because of non-availability of project staff. Most of



AN INTERVIEW WITH A GLASS FACTORY OWNER

the works for NCLP are being undertaken through the staff of the Labour Commissioner's office.

43. Deputy Labour Commissioner, Agra Division has suggested that in order to maintain sanitation in working place and to acquire viability in glass work in urban and rural areas, formation of Cooperative Societies will be beneficial.
44. One of the industrialist of glass industry reported in interview that contents of NCLP are very good but their implementation is not being taken care of by the local officials in a responsible manner. He further pointed out that children in factories are not employed by factory owners but these are parents who pressurise factory owners to employ their children.
45. Another factory owner claimed that no child is presently working in glass factories in Ferozabad city. But he expressed his opinion that involvement of child labour in glass work is a stage of developing more skill. He said that they are not employing child labour in

their factories because of legislative measures implemented through NCLP, Ferozabad.

46. Some teachers of special school reported that many students are still working in glass industries. It is because of their low family income. Another point was made that special schools are not having those minimum facilities and infrastructure which are available in other basic schools run by Zila Parishad or District Basic Shiksha Adhikari. Salary given to the special schools is far lower level as compared to these.

47. One of the labour union leaders reported that most of the child labourers used to work in factories under hazardous conditions, with the strict implementation of NCLP these child labourers are not visible in these factories. But still they are found working under hazardous conditions in some other places. Most of the child labourers so far worked in factories have been shifted to homes or godowns for doing some job.

48. Labour leader further informed that special 25 per cent provision of rural development schemes for rural child labour affected families is also not being implemented properly because of negative role played by banking officials and middlemen. He said that NCLP is not getting required cooperation from parents of child labourers and local masses.
49. One of the advocates has given his views that most of the cases of the child labour brought in the court are baseless because usually they fail to prove that the workers were children. Hence in most of the cases the accused are released. He further said that there are more than 400 pending cases in court against the work taken by child labourers in godowns. He explained that unsolved cases are because of many contradictory rulings against employing child labour in different kinds of activities. In order to solve the real problem he suggested that project must launch some schemes to provide employment opportunities for the members of child labour affected households.

50. Professor in a post-graduate college and secretary of DCCL said that the problem of child labour still persists but with the implementation of NCLP, the form of child labour has undergone change. It is very difficult to control the working of child labour at a household level due to inappropriate legislation. According to him proper implementation of NCLP depends upon the attitude of the higher authorities at the district level. The appointment of employees under NCLP at different levels in district is made on purely temporary basis. Required remuneration and timely payment to staff at lower level may also bring about some positive changes in the functioning of NCLP in Ferozabad.